

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JUNE 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian Missile Attack — Retaliating for Iraq's recent attacks on Iranian oil facilities, Iran launched two surface-to-surface missiles against Iraqi oil installations in northwest Kirkuk 26 June, IRNA reported, adding that the missiles caused "considerable" damage. Acknowledging Iran's missile attack and Iranian air raids in the same locality, an Iraqi military communique cited by Baghdad radio refuted Iran's contention that the strikes were directed against economic and oil installations. The attacks were against a residential area, the communique said, adding that they "will not go unpunished" and will open the way to renewing the war of the cities.

Rejecting Iraq's claim, an Iranian military spokesman cited by IRNA stated that the Iraqi charges themselves were meant to provide the basis for renewing the war of the cities and to resume the deployment of chemical weapons.

Attack on Tanker — Iranian aircraft attacked two European oil tankers near the port of Dubayy on 28 June, according to a Lloyd's spokesman cited by INA.

Lebanon

Citizens of West Beirut were "reassured" by the "serious implementation" of the security plan 28 June, SANA reported, noting that Lebanese Army units and Internal Security Forces deployed throughout the western sector that morning assisted by Syrian observers. Amal movement leader Nabih Birri likewise expressed satisfaction with the security forces' "successful" deployment in remarks reported by Beirut radio. Earlier, Voice of National Resistance radio cited Birri's claim that Amal has finally "left" West Beirut, closing its offices and ending its armed presence in the area. On the other hand, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that only a minority of party offices have been closed down. As for the Syrian role in the security plan, the radio stated that Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, has threatened to use Syrian security units if the Lebanese regular force fails to implement the security plan in West Beirut. The radio also disclosed that responsibility for an abortive attempt to assassinate Kan'an was claimed by the "Black Palm," an organization which has issued a number of recent threats against the Syrian presence in Lebanon.

Palestinian-Amal clashes had continued in Beirut before the implementation of the security plan, according to Beirut radio, which reported over 30 casualties in fighting 27 June. For the PLO's part, Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asserted that 2,000 people have been killed or wounded in Amal's 7-week campaign against the Palestinian camps, while DFLP sources disclosed that casualties in Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila amount to 106 killed and 650 injured, Voice of Lebanon radio noted.

Israel

Shin Bet Affair — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres made it clear at a 29 June Alignment faction meeting that he favors an inquiry into the political echelon's role in the Shin Bet affair, Jerusalem television reported, noting that there is general agreement in the Alignment in favor of establishing an inquiry commission. On the other hand, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir sharply reaffirmed his opposition to the establishment of an inquiry commission and Likud leaders are agreed that the establishment of such a commission will lead to the collapse of the government and elections, according to Jerusalem radio. IDF radio spoke of a "crisis" atmosphere between Likud and Alignment ministers at the 29 June Cabinet session, which made no decision on the issue.

Terrorism — The PLO's Force 17 claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion on a bus near Tel Aviv 30 June, AFP reported, noting that police reported five people were injured in the blast. Earlier, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin called on the United States to pressure Saudi Arabia into stopping its financial support for the PLO, the radio noted. Rabin also accused Syria of playing a part in the recent attempt to sabotage an El Al airliner in Madrid, IDF radio noted, and he warned that if the role of "a certain Arab country" in anti-Israeli terrorism can be proven, Israel will be faced with the serious dilemma of whether to go to war.

Syria

A 27 June Damascus radio commentary deplored the "fresh talk via suspect propagandist and official channels" about Syrian preparations to attack Israel, asserting that behind such "heightened talk" is "a clear Israeli attempt to fabricate a suitable pretext to launch a premeditated aggression against Syria."

President Hafiz al-Asad held talks with visiting PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas over the weekend, according to Damascus radio and television reports. In another diplomatic development, the Algerian foreign minister departed Syria 29 June following a 3-day official visit during which he conveyed a message to Al-Asad from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and held talks with the Syrian foreign minister, Damascus radio noted.

Syria-Iraq

"Informed sources" in Amman cited by Radio Monte Carlo revealed that Jordan's King Husayn will resume his efforts, with Saudi Arabia's involvement, to effect a reconciliation between Syria and Iraq, following the recent postponement of a planned meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers. In a related development, "Arab diplomatic sources" quoted by the UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* claimed that Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah will "shortly" visit Damascus and Baghdad to attempt to reconcile the two sides, WAM reported. The sources speculated

that the prince's endeavors will lead to a meeting of "senior" Syrian and Iraqi officials in Saudi Arabia.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz commented on Syria's relations with Iran in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Siyasah* cited by INA, describing the relationship as a "conspiracy" and asserting that they are united only by their "hatred" of Iraq and their "blackmail" of the Gulf countries. 'Aziz called the "alliance" "anomalous" and declared that their ties in the economic sphere are also "shaky and unstable." He dismissed any connection between an Iraqi-Syrian meeting and an Arab summit, and deplored the situation whereby two countries, Syria and Libya, can prevent the convocation of summit meetings.

Libya

A French External Relations Ministry spokesman denied "totally unfounded" British press reports alleging that France is "repairing and improving" Libya's antimissile radar defense system damaged during the U.S. air raids in April, AFP reported. In a separate development, JANA reported that the body of a U.S. pilot shot down during the U.S. air raids was recently washed ashore on the Tunisian coast. Meanwhile, Tripoli radio reported the departure of a "high-ranking" Soviet military delegation 27 June.

PDRY

Upon his arrival in Aden 27 June following a visit to the YAR, Deputy Prime Minister Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli rebutted reports of a political dialogue between him and the "conspirator" 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, insisting that they are "without foundation," according to Aden radio. While acknowledging that discussions were held on the return to the PDRY of "fugitives" within the framework of the government's general amnesty, Al-Siyayli denied that he had any meetings with Muhammad or his group. Nevertheless, a 26 June article in the UAE's *Al-Ittihad* alleged that a "national reconciliation conference" was held during Al-Siyayli's visit to the YAR during which he met with a representative of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Iran

Prior to his departure from Algeria 27 June, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati "strongly criticized" Saudi Arabia for dealing OPEC a "severe" blow by glutting the oil market and forcing prices down, IRNA reported. Besharati accused the Saudis of perpetrating the "greatest treason" against the "oppressed and deprived" nations, and said that Saudi Arabia should make "amends" to those countries and oil-producing countries. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati returned to Tehran 28 June following visits to Cuba, Nicaragua, and Czechoslovakia, Tehran radio reported. In another foreign policy development, IRNA noted the departure of an Iranian economic delegation from Paris 28 June following the conclusion of talks with French officials on the repayment of France's debt to Iran. The agency reported that more talks on the dispute are "planned."

Gulf Affairs

GCC foreign ministers began the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council in Al-Ta'if 28 June, Jeddah radio announced. In his opening remarks, carried by SPA, the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs said that a continuous search for finding an acceptable formula for ending the Iran-Iraq war and the conflict resulting from it will occupy first place in the ministers' priorities. The session chairman added that "acts of sabotage and terrorism" taking place in the region are a "serious escalation" in expanding the war outside its current confines.

OPEC

The 78th OPEC session held at Brioni, Yugoslavia has made "some" progress, according to ministerial sources cited by AFP. The new OPEC president said that "the bulk" of the OPEC membership has agreed on a target range of output quotas, but would not specify what that range is. The agency added that the majority proposals specify a range of 17.4-17.9 million barrels per day, yielding an average price of \$17-19/bbl. IRNA cited the Iranian oil minister's statement that if OPEC were to divide production quotas on the basis of political considerations, Iran would not abide by such a decision.

Sudan

In a joint statement broadcast by the clandestine SPLA radio following their 24-28 June meeting in Addis Ababa, the SPLA-SPLM and the National Alliance for National Salvation reaffirmed their commitment to the Koka Dam declaration and emphasized their intention to continue the dialogue. In another development, the government suspended the Islamic Da'wah Organization's activities within Sudan, SUNA reported.

Maghreb Affairs

Morocco — King Hassan II proposed the establishment of a "broad institution" represented by Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia according to the three countries' regulations, in a statement read by Royal Adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira and broadcast by Rabat radio. The statement acknowledged that the institution would be merely "consultative" at this stage, but stressed that it would provide an "undeniable benefit" for the countries' decisionmakers.

Tunisia — Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali ordered Democratic Socialist Party Secretary General Ahmed al-Mestiri to be placed under "house detention" in lieu of his 4-month prison sentence handed down 28 June for leading an "unlicensed" demonstration last April against the U.S. air raids on Libya, KUNA reported. Three other opposition leaders sentenced with Al-Mestiri to similar prison terms were jailed.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Reportage on Continuing OPEC Ministerial Conference

Mikulic Meets With Oil Ministers

LD252300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2210 GMT
25 Jun 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni, June 25 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic received in separate visits here today Chairman of the OPEC Ministerial Council and Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, chairman of the last session of the OPEC Ministerial Conference and Venezuelan Energy and Mining Minister Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, and Chairman of the 78th ordinary OPEC ministerial conference and Nigerian Oil Minister Rilwanu Lukman.

Mikulic also had meetings with Qatari Oil Minister Al Thani, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Al Sabah, Indonesian Oil Minister Dr Subroto, Algerian Oil Minister Nabi, Gabonese Oil Minister Tchioba, Iraqi Oil Minister al-Uraybi, Ecuadoran Oil Minister Teran and Libyan Oil Minister al-Shakshuki.

All the meetings focused on Yugoslavia's cooperation with the OPEC countries and prospects for the greater participation of Yugoslav work organizations in projects financed by OPEC.

Countries in 'Broad' Agreement

AU271816 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 27 Jun 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 27 (AFP) — Oil ministers of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries were still at loggerheads Friday night over how much OPEC crude the world will need this year and by what amount they must cut output to bring prices up.

Ministerial sources reported "some" progress, and observers said participants clearly do not want to leave this idyllic Adriatic island without at least some concrete results that would incite non-OPEC producers, including Norway, to lend OPEC their support towards stabilizing the volatile world market.

The 13 countries appear in broad agreement on the need to cut OPEC output from its unexpectedly high June level of around 19 million barrels a day, but remain far apart on assumptions about likely world demand and the price levels to be targeted.

Saudi Arabia's Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani confirmed during a stroll in the evening sun with his Kuwaiti opposite number, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah Al Sabah, that the ministers discussed "pricing related to production" at its two-and-a-half hour morning session. Asked whether they were looking for an interim solution, Shaykh 'Ali said, "Just let us agree on something."

The ministers went into a working session Friday evening after a series of bilateral consultations conducted by the new OPEC president, Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria. Mr. Lukman appears resolved to step up the pace of the talks, although delegates

concede that Brioni's beaches, tennis courts and shaded walk-paths, through thickets where deer, squirrels and other wildlife seem to ignore any intruders, hardly incite ministers to much serious work. However, several delegation heads, including Venezuela's Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, were confident today that results could be achieved over the next two or three days.

The three OPEC dissenters — Algeria, Iran and Libya — are less optimistic, accusing the Saudi-led majority of building their market-stabilization scheme on false premises and discarding the majority's price target of 17 to 20 dollars a barrel.

The Iranian minister reaffirmed Friday that the trio does not want to compromise on the need to restore the former official OPEC price structure, based on a 28 dollar benchmark price. But that would require deeper production cuts than the majority is willing to concede.

Mr. Lukman meanwhile confirmed ahead of the evening session that the OPEC ministers were still reasoning in terms of a "contribution" from those non-OPEC countries — Angola, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico and Oman as well as Norway — that have more or less firmly committed themselves to cooperating with OPEC, provided the organisation reaches an accord within itself.

Subroto, Nabi Cited on Meeting

AU272027 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 27 (AFP) — OPEC oil ministers achieved "progress" Friday night, according to Indonesia's Energy Minister Dr. Subroto, but his Algerian colleague Belkacem Nabi said they had little chance of clinching unanimous agreement on oil production and price levels.

"We are still talking and have something to sleep on," Dr. Subroto said. He declined to elaborate.

"We were hoping to have a unanimous agreement here but this is not possible," Mr. Nabi said in Arabic. He said he felt there was less agreement here than at OPEC's previous meeting in April.

The ministers are to resume their talks Saturday morning in closed session, OPEC officials said. According to Mr. Nabi, there was "a fifty-fifty chance" that the talks would wind up Saturday, while other officials said the OPEC conference was likely to continue into next week.

28 Jun Meeting Begins

LD280950 Vienna OPECNA in English 0908 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, 28 June 28 (OPECNA) — OPEC oil ministers began another meeting this morning, the sixth since the conference started Wednesday.

Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, president of the 78th conference and Nigeria's minister of petroleum resources, said Friday that an agreement could be reached by the weekend. He said the confer-

ence was working hard and 'tangible progress' was expected. This morning's session, like earlier ones, is being held behind closed doors.

Subroto To Formulate Quotas

AU281249 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 28 Jun 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 28 (AFP) — Nigeria's Oil Minister Rilwanu Lukman said Saturday that "the bulk" of the OPEC membership has agreed to a range of oil prices "that we will go for", but declined to disclose either the target range or the production ceiling required to attain it.

Mr. Lukman, elected new OPEC president when the semi-annual conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries opened here last Wednesday, insisted that he was "giving an OPEC point of view", but the ministers of Algeria and Iran both dismissed the reported majority agreement.

Participants said the majority position centered on a 17 to 19 dollars a barrel price range and an annual average ceiling of 17.6 million barrels a day (mbd), with adjustments for the third and fourth quarters calculated to achieve that average.

Algeria's energy minister, Belkacem Nabi, scoffed at these figures describing them as "an empty dish."

Qolam Reza Aqazadeh of Iran said "we are still looking for 16 mbd" as a ceiling, with ten per cent less for the third quarter and ten per cent more for the final quarter. "We seek a production (level) which gives a 28 dollar price," he added.

Mr. Lukman spoke after a two-hour morning session of the ministers and their closest aides. He said they had asked Indonesia's Energy Minister Dr. Subroto to approach individual member-countries in order to work out acceptable national output quotas under the proposed annual ceiling. He said Dr. Subroto would need "a bit of time" to work out his proposals, "the rest of today and possibly a bit of tomorrow", and the conference would resume when he was able to report back. Senior officials said they expected the parley to wind up by Tuesday at the earliest.

Experienced OPEC watchers and oil industry observers said a failure to bridge the differences between the majority, led by Saudi Arabia, and the dissenting faction of OPEC — Algeria, Iran and Libya — would amount to another setback for OPEC.

They said the market would not consider such an outcome as "credible", and that this might raise doubts about the prospects for effective cooperation between the organisation and non-OPEC oil producers such as Angola, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico and Oman, as well as Norway, the only Western oil producer that has so far shown a readiness to support OPEC's market-stabilization efforts.

Claims 'Much Progress' on Quotas

LD300936 Vienna OPECNA in English 0902 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna, 30 June 86 (OPECNA) — Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Dr Subroto said today that he had finalized his report on national oil production quotas and was hoping that a compromise could be reached when the ministers meet this morning, the sixth day of the conference.

In a telephone interview with OPECNA, Subroto said 'much progress' had been made since Saturday, when he was asked to hammer out a formula on the distribution of output quotas for OPEC member-countries.

He said he had found a 'readiness to cooperate' among member delegations, with whom he had held 'intensive consultations' over the weekend. 'The atmosphere during the consultations was pleasant,' he added. 'We will do our best to find a compromise so that we can reach an agreement,' he added.

In a statement in Jakarta prior to his departure for Brioni, Subroto said Indonesia would strive to attain a 'maximum result' on a production ceiling for the organization and national quotas for its members. He also said that a 'minimum result' from the Brioni conference would be an agreement in principle on a ceiling and individual quotas. Subroto explained that a 'minimum result' would be enough to strengthen crude prices and enable OPEC to exercise a beneficial influence on the world oil market.

The OPEC oil ministers have resumed their formal session in Brioni this morning.

Target Price Endorsed, Challenged

AU281733 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 28 Jun 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 28 (AFP) — Saudi Arabia and its followers in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Saturday endorsed a target price range for crude oil coupled with production ceilings for the remainder of 1986, immediately challenged by at least four of their partners.

By Saturday night, there were strong indications that the 13 embattled producers would be unable to restore a common front, with Gabon joining the three OPEC dissenters — Algeria, Iran and Libya — in rejecting the majority package out of hand.

Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, abruptly told reporters that there was "no agreement."

Western oil company officials and experts said the continued divisions in OPEC could entail a further plunge in crude oil prices on the volatile world market.

The majority agreed that OPEC's efforts to steady the market should aim at lifting oil prices from the recent depressed levels of 11.50 to 12 dollars a barrel to a range of 17 to 19 dollars by year-end, with output limits geared to this objective, senior delegates said.

The majority called for a ceiling of 17.6 million barrels a day (mbd) for 1986 as a whole, with a limit of 17.4 mbd for the third quarter and 17.9 mbd for the final three months of the year.

Sources said this would also require cutbacks by non-OPEC producers to the tune of at least 0.5 mbd.

The majority deal was reported by the OPEC president, Nigeria's Rilwanu Lukman, who declined to confirm any figures, but announced that Indonesia's Dr. Subroto was to consult with other ministers on new national production quotas. Within hours, Etienne Tchioba, deputy premier and oil minister of Gabon, one of OPEC's smallest producers, told AFP he did not accept the reported understanding.

"We believe that what is important is to discuss ceilings and quotas, and then see how the market will react," he said. "We don't focus on prices." Mr. Tchioba said Gabon had, however, indicated its preference for a price target range of 20 to 25 dollars — implying a deeper production cut.

The three dissenters were Saturday night still holding out for purely and simply restoring the former official OPEC price structure based on a 28 dollar a barrel reference price.

The ceilings mooted by the majority were those recommended by Saudi Arabia and five other key OPEC producers, including Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria and Venezuela, at a separate meeting last May at Al-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia.

A delegate from one of the "radical" countries asserted that Dr. Subroto spent two hours on the tennis courts Saturday afternoon instead of pursuing consultations on the quota issue. "It's all pre-packed," the delegate said.

OPEC Remains Divided Over Strategy

AU291702 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 29 Jun 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 29 (AFP) — The 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries remained sharply divided Sunday over the contents and scope of a strategy designed to lift crude prices from their lowest levels in nearly 15 years, as OPEC ministerial talks went into their fifth day.

With three "radical" members and Gabon rejecting what OPEC's new President Rilwanu Lukman described Saturday as an "agreement" by the "bulk" of member-countries on a target price range for OPEC crude, and new production ceilings for the next two quarters, OPEC delegates ruled out any unanimous decisions by the organisation's mid-summer conference.

Mani Sa'id al-Utaybah of the United Arab Emirates also appeared reluctant to accept the majority package. "What agreement?" he asked as reporters questioned him on this point.

The ministers went back into formal session late Sunday after a more than 24-hour recess during which Indonesia's Energy Minister Dr. Subroto held consultations with delegation heads on new

national crude oil production quotas under the overall limits advocated by key OPEC countries led by Saudi Arabia.

The majority understanding stipulates that OPEC should seek to raise prices to a range of 17 to 19 dollars a barrel by cutting its overall output from the June level of about 19 million barrels a day (mbd) to 17.4 mbd in the third quarter and 17.9 mbd in the October-December period. The average limit for 1986 would be 17.6 mbd.

The three "radicals" — Algeria, Iran and Libya — maintain that OPEC should make much deeper production cuts and drive prices back up to 28 dollars a barrel, the former OPEC benchmark price formally maintained until the end of last year.

Gabon wants the focus to be placed on production levels and quotas, but also considers that any OPEC market-stabilization strategy should aim for higher prices, in the 20 to 25 dollar-a-barrel range.

At their session Sunday evening the ministers heard a report by Dr. Subroto on the outcome of his consultations on a proposed new approach to the allocation of individual production quotas, which reportedly would be based on concrete indicators such as population figures, gross national product, production capacity and past production levels.

The aim of this approach would be to ensure what would be seen to be a "fair" distribution of any additional OPEC output beyond 16 mbd, the previous production ceiling on which current quotas are based, and so forestall the widespread cheating on prices and output levels that undermined OPEC efforts to stem the downward drift of prices over the past five years.

The quota issue will raise difficult political problems because of the financing needs of individual members — including the rivalry between warring Iran and Iraq — and conference sources ruled out the possibility of any final solution here.

Officials said late Sunday the parley was likely to wind up Monday or Tuesday leaving much unfinished business and the prospect of another ministerial meeting around mid-August to seek to bridge the gap between OPEC's two, or perhaps three, opposing factions.

Algeria's Nabi Speaks on Issues

LD291756 Kuwait KUNA in English 0807 GMT 29 Jun 86

[By Yassin Rawashdeh]

[Text] Brioni, June 29 (KUNA) — Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi has expressed belief that the current OPEC conference would not fulfil the hopes attached to it but predicted that OPEC, as a framework for protecting the oil exporting countries against the pressure of the capitalist and consuming countries, will survive.

In an interview with KUNA last night Nabi regretted that differences have prevailed since the start of the current OPEC conference last Wednesday.

The Algerian minister held certain member-states of the organization responsible for what he said was the failure of the Brioni conference, but did not identify those states.

Answering a question on whether the conference has so far realized some change in positions, Nabi said: "It is not important to make a change by 10 or 30 percent; what is important was that we had not reached what we wanted which is an agreement on prices and quotas."

The minister, who was speaking just before his departure, said he is returning home not as a result of developments of the Brioni conference, but to attend meetings of the Central Committee of the ruling National Algerian Liberation Front which is due to start in Algiers Monday.

Nabi said part of the Algerian delegation is going to stay here to follow up the Brioni meetings but with clear instructions "to stick to the declared Algerian stance."

Nabi emphasized that Algeria is advocating priority for increasing oil prices with the aim of boosting the national income and bolstering the development process in Algeria in addition to stabilizing the international oil market.

On the causes of the current problems facing OPEC, Nabi said there are political and economic reasons and not only economic ones, declaring that "there is an intention to starve us, but we will not kneel." He did not elaborate, however.

He expressed belief that it is a mistake to divide the OPEC 13 member-states into three opposition against the majority of 10 members, saying that the group of three might have become six. The group of three, which includes Algeria, Iran and Libya, calls for a lower production ceiling to increase prices.

Nabi said the Algerian delegation will not take part in the consultations which Indonesian Energy Minister Dr Subroto is going to hold on production quotas in protest against the failure of the conferees to agree on "major issues" which he did not identify. The minister concluded saying that his country is going to abide by what it accepts and what is in its interest.

Tehran on Lower Oil Production

*LD281239 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1058 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Unattributed "political commentary"]

[Text] The OPEC oil ministers' negotiations and the strategy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is the title of the first political commentary for today.

OPEC's oil ministers, following their 2-hour afternoon session, continued with their efforts today toward reaching an agreement. From the start of the 78th OPEC conference, which was inaugu-

rated in Brioni Island in Yugoslavia, the OPEC ministers have had five meetings behind closed doors, and the questions of production levels and oil prices have been pivotal to the negotiations. According to this report [as heard], the Saudi faction, consisting of 10 member-countries of OPEC, put forward a plan envisaging production ceilings to stand at 17.7 million barrels per day. It is said that according to this plan prices will stand within the limits of \$17 to 20. This plan has met with opposition from Iran, Libya, and Algeria.

The Islamic Republic of Iran and the two countries of Libya and Algeria believe that the level of production must fall and stand at about 15 million barrels per day, and the price of \$28 per barrel must be defended. The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the situation which has emerged in the oil market is an artificial one and a plot that has been formulated by world arrogance and therefore, member-countries of OPEC must neutralize this plot through lowering the level of their production. OPEC member-countries can, and have the necessary power to regain, once again, the policy of laying down oil prices, through a reduction in production. OPEC's production, at present, is about 19 million barrels per day, and if production ceilings come down to 15 million barrels per day, the price of oil will inevitably get closer to its former level, that is, \$28 for every barrel.

Iran, Libya, and Algeria have asked the rest of the members to stand firmly by the previous decisions of OPEC and to respect OPEC's formal sanctions. Reports received state that OPEC's sessions have been conducted in a convivial atmosphere, and according to one of the high-ranking representatives of OPEC, the climate during the meetings of the 78th conference and the fact that the representatives are not fighting with each other can be counted as a kind of recovery, and the continuation of this climate could surely guarantee the continuation of a vigorous life for OPEC and its determining role within a framework whereby all members will appreciate the situation of OPEC and show resistance in the face of world arrogance's conspiracies.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, too, within the framework of this objective, that is, struggle to strengthen and support OPEC, calls on all members to exercise farsightedness and appreciate the realities involved and not to capitulate vis-a-vis artificially created course of developments that are being perpetrated by world arrogance in order to bring OPEC down to its knees, and calls on them to reduce their production, and regain once again the oil pricing policy.

In any case the Islamic Republic of Iran, while not giving up, under any circumstances, its struggle to raise the level of oil price to its formal price of \$28, will nevertheless continue with the implementations of new economic policies and with making more profound planning toward embarking on domestic production and reducing dependence on oil revenues, and also with diversifying its foreign exchange earnings; and, obviously, the fluctuations in the price of oil will not deter the Islamic Republic of Iran from this strategic goal it has set for itself.

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

Iranian F-4's Attack Greek, Cypriot Tankers

Report on 'Unidentified' Attack

NC281853 Athens Domestic Service in Greek
1800 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The Greek tanker *Koriana*, 38,000 metric tons, was attacked by an unidentified aircraft at noon today. The *Koriana* was lying at anchor off Dubayy in the Persian Gulf. It was waiting for a missile that hit the ship's boiler room during an earlier attack on 14 June to be disarmed by an explosives expert.

The following crew members were slightly injured in today's attack: Andreas Violatos, first mate; Andonios Bourgis, second engineer; and Yannis Kavatzarakis, third engineer. They were taken to a local hospital. A total of 23 persons, 11 Greeks and 1 Chinese, were serving on the ship.

Later, the Cypriot tanker *Superior*, anchored 10 miles off Dubayy, was also attacked by an unidentified aircraft. Two foreign guards on board the ship were injured. The *Superior* had been hit too, about a month ago, and had been abandoned by its crew.

AFP Report

AU281749 Paris AFP in English 1743 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] London, June 28 (AFP) — Iranian (eds. correct) F-4 jets Saturday attacked two tankers in and around the port of Dubayy, injuring five crewmen, Lloyds of London said.

In Manama, maritime sources reported that the two hits occurred at a 15-minute interval some 30 kilometers (18 miles) north of the port. On one of the ships, the Greek tanker *Koriana*, four people were injured, one seriously.

They gave no information on casualties aboard the other ship, the Cypriot tanker *Superior*. The Greek minister for the merchant marine, Alexandris Stathis, said the Greek second officer and two Greek mechanics wounded on the *Koriana* had been taken to hospital in Dubayy.

He said the *Koriana*, with twelve crew members, had first been attacked by unidentified helicopters on June 14 and was making its way to Dubayy to have bomb disposal experts defuse an unexploded rocket embedded in the ship.

Reportage on 19th GCC Ministerial Council Session

Foreign Ministers Arrive

GF281530 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Their excellencies the GCC foreign ministers arrived in Al-Ta'if today to attend the meetings of the 19th session of the

GCC Ministerial Council which will begin at the conference palace in Al-Ta'if later today.

Upon arrival, the GCC foreign ministers made statements to SPA. Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, said that the GCC Ministerial Council will discuss a number of topics listed on its agenda, including the current Arab situation in general and the Gulf situation in particular. He said that the Iraq-Iran war also will be discussed.

Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, said that the GCC Ministerial Council will discuss a number of political and economic issues, including political events and developments in the Gulf region and the Arab world. He said the council will review the resolutions and recommendations submitted by various committees springing from the meetings of the ministers concerned with economy, trade, and industry in the GCC countries.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs, said that the GCC Ministerial Council will be a good opportunity to review what has been achieved since the last session, particularly political issues which concern the region. He said on the economic level, the council will discuss the consolidation of the joint economic agreement, particularly because the convocation of the GCC Supreme Council is imminent. He expressed the hope that during this meeting important points in this respect will be formulated in order to present them to the summit conference so that economic and political aspects will be pushed forward in order to develop the GCC. He noted that the GCC countries are seeking Arab solidarity.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made a press statement in which he expressed happiness and pleasure over his visit to the Kingdom and over the convocation of the GCC Ministerial Council in Al-Ta'if. He said the council will discuss a number of issues which concern the GCC countries' interests. He said that he will brief the members of the Ministerial Council on the recent bombings in Kuwait. He noted that the Kuwaiti interior minister is currently investigating these events in order to determine the perpetrators.

In another statement to SPA, the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs said that the GCC Ministerial Council will discuss during the 19th session a number of issues, including the situation in the Gulf region in particular, and the Arab situation in general. He expressed the hope that the Arab situation will improve following the efforts the GCC countries are making for the sake of Arab unity and solidarity.

Rashid 'Abdallah said that the affairs of the GCC countries in all spheres are assuring, thank God. He said that they are proceeding correctly and in accordance with the ambitions of the GCC countries' people and leaders. He said that the GCC countries have made, and are still making, every effort to stop the Iraq-Iran war. He noted that the GCC countries will seize every opportunity to stop this bloodshed.

Omani Minister Addresses Opening*GF281852 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1620 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 28 Jun (SPA) — Their highnesses and excellencies the foreign ministers of the GCC countries began the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the conferences palace in Al-Ta'if today.

At the beginning of the opening session, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the session, made the following address:

Your Highnesses and Excellencies, brother members of the delegations: Peace and mercy and the blessings of God be upon you.

It pleases me to announce the opening of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council. On this occasion I extend in my name and on behalf of all of you our profound gratitude and appreciation for the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the good efforts that it always makes to ensure our meeting's success.

I also thank his excellency the GCC secretary general, their excellencies the assistant secretaries general, and all employees of the Secretariat for the good efforts that they make in carrying out the functions of the Secretariat.

Brothers, Your Highnesses and Excellencies: Since the previous 18th session of the Ministerial Council which was held on 1 March this year, our political and diplomatic work has been perseverant and continuous and this has given us ability and experience to discover possibilities and the diplomatic influence that is available to us in the international arena. In our present session, a serious and continuous search for an acceptable formula to end the Iraq-Iran war and the conflict resulting from it will be foremost among our political priorities.

Although our efforts have not enabled us to achieve anything tangible in this regard, we must continue our perseverance to probe the causes and obstacles that prevent us from achieving our goals. We must do so with much wisdom and patience, particularly as the acts of sabotage and terrorism that are taking place on the Gulf arena are a serious escalation toward the expansion of the war outside its known extent.

The subjection of the GCC countries' legitimate interests to danger and obstruction is in fact a kind of hostile terrorist activity that is planned and directed within hostile goals that cannot possibly achieve security and stability for the region, which we in the GCC are trying to achieve by all available methods.

Hence, it is necessary to call for alertness and urge all parties to follow a policy of patience and wisdom in order at least to maintain the minimum of existing relations and to avoid all that is liable to drive the region to a wider conflict than at present. For their part, the GCC countries — within the framework of the policies approved during the Sixth GCC Summit in Muscat — will act to preserve the best and avoid the worst.

Our goal in the GCC is to work for the achievement of high levels of economic, and social development and prosperity, security, and

stability which will have a positive effect on all the countries and peoples of the region.

Every existing difference of opinion or interest among the region's countries, no matter how sensitive or difficult, can be resolved in an amicable way as long as such differences are within the framework of economic development and social reform.

Brothers: The agenda includes issues of the utmost interest for the progress of cooperation among our countries and we must make additional efforts to achieve agreement on all the issues under discussion. We ask God to make our efforts successful and to spare our region every harm.

Following this a closed meeting began. The Ministerial Council will discuss during its 19th session a number of issues, including the general Arab situation, and the situation in the region in particular. The conference also will discuss the resolutions and recommendations submitted by the various committees formed by the meetings of the ministers concerned with economy, trade, and industry in the GCC countries, in addition to a number of issues of interest to the GCC countries.

Council Concludes 1st Meeting*GF281916 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 28 Jun (SPA) — Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers concluded the first working meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the conferences palace in Al-Ta'if.

Following the meeting Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, stated that during the first session the council reviewed the routine report prepared by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah on the council's achievements since 1 March and their 18th session. He said that the council will discuss the situation in region during this period and the activities of the council and the contacts made with a number of countries. He added that these issues will be the focus of discussion in order to bring viewpoints together and exchange information so as to find means to begin a new move.

Concerning the recent bombings in Kuwait, Yusuf al-'Alawi said that the GCC stance toward sabotage and terrorist activities is known and clear. The GCC denounces such acts and cooperates to combat sabotage and terrorist acts.

Yusuf al-'Alawi stated that the council will resume its session tomorrow morning, Sunday.

Foreign Ministers Resume Meetings*GF291221 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0922 GMT 29 Jun 86*

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 29 Jun (WAKH) — Foreign ministers of GCC states resumed the meetings of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council in Al-Ta'if today by holding a closed session confined to the ministers. The ministers are expected to continue their discussion of the topics on their agenda, including political

and security issues and the Iraqi-Iranian war and Arab, Muslim, and international efforts to end the war.

The WAKH correspondent in Al-Ta'if has learned that the economic committee stemming from the Ministerial Council's session began its first meeting today and is scheduled to discuss economic topics on its agenda and will submit its report to the ministerial session for approval.

The foreign ministers of the GCC states after their first meeting last night held side talks among themselves and exchanged views on new developments in the Gulf region.

Second Meeting Concludes

GF291258 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers concluded this afternoon the second meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council currently meeting in Al-Ta'if. The second meeting was confined to the GCC ministers only.

War, Kuwait Bombings Discussed

GF291500 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers this afternoon concluded the second meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council currently meeting in Al-Ta'if. The session was confined to the GCC ministers only.

Following the meeting Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, stated that the GCC Ministerial Council discussed a large number of current Arab issues. He noted that the viewpoints of their highnesses and excellencies the foreign ministers were in agreement. He expressed hope that the Ministerial Council will resume discussions in its third meeting which will be held later today, in order to adopt some resolutions regarding the Ministerial Council's future activity and achievements in the period between the current 19th session and the future 20th session.

His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said that views and information have been exchanged among the foreign ministers on the Iraq-Iran war. He noted that during the next meeting they will discuss efforts to find a new formula for diplomatic and political moves regarding the issues on the Ministerial Council's agenda.

His excellency said that the Ministerial Council listened during the second meeting to a detailed report from Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the circumstances of the recent bombings in Kuwait. He said that there will be measures and coordination in the security sphere on the Gulf level.

Third Meeting Concludes

GF291816 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers concluded at 2000 today the third meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the conferences palace in Al-Ta'if.

Omani Official Reviews 3d Meeting

GF291916 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1847 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers concluded at 2000 today the third meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the conferences palace in Al-Ta'if.

Following the meeting, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, stated that in its third meeting the council discussed all aspects of the political situation as submitted for the agenda. He said that the ministers concentrated in particular on the report submitted by Ambassador Ma'mun Kurdi regarding the negotiations with the international economic group [neither the ambassador nor the group further identified]. He indicated that the council will continue its discussions of the remaining issues on its agenda in a fourth meeting to be held tomorrow morning which will be followed by a closing meeting of the current session.

Responding to a question on what has been accomplished with regard to the Ministerial Council's diplomatic and political moves on the Arab and international issues on the agenda, His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said that some aspects concerning such a formula have not been completed. He indicated that the future activity of the GCC Ministerial Council is expected to be similar to its past activity.

In response to a question on the possibility of finding new security methods on the Gulf level within the coordination of the GCC countries, his excellency indicated that a recommendation has been made to their highnesses and excellencies the interior ministers to double their efforts. He said that the GCC Secretariat will contact all ministers.

Fourth Meeting Begins

GF300619 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers today resumed the 4th meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council currently meeting in Al-Ta'if. The GCC Ministerial Council concluded its third meeting yesterday.

Cooperation To Be Discussed

GF300931 Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if — The GCC Ministerial Council today resumed its 4th meeting of the current 19th session under the leadership

of Yusuf 'Abdallah al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the current GCC Ministerial Council session.

The QNA correspondent has learned that during this meeting, the council will discuss the economic topics in the agenda, foremost of which is the discussion of the report presented to the council last night on the GCC views regarding the joint GCC-ECC talks, the joint decisions to be taken on the future of these talks, and the working plan during the next period.

Also during this meeting, the last one in this session, the council will discuss the memorandum of the GCC General Secretariat on the progress in GCC economic cooperation, the minutes of the 11th meeting of the Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee, the minutes of the 3d meeting of the ministers in charge of GCC civil aviation affairs, the minutes of the 5th meeting of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee, and the minutes of the 4th meeting of the GCC ministers of labor and social affairs.

It is expected that a communique will be issued at the end of this meeting on the results of the discussions of this session.

Fourth Meeting Concludes

GF301223 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Their highnesses and excellencies the GCC foreign ministers concluded the 4th meeting of the 19th session of the GCC Ministerial Council at the conferences palace in Al-Ta'if this afternoon. The meeting began earlier today.

Following the meeting Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the current session, stated that the council discussed and approved the resolutions and recommendations forwarded by the financial and economic cooperation committee on cooperation in economic fields. His excellency said that the Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee will implement a work plan. He pointed out that the committee will prepare a program for economic work at its meeting to be held in October and will submit this program to the forthcoming GCC summit conference.

On an economic cooperation program with the EEC his excellency said that negotiations and contacts are continuing with other groups and that the council has not achieved the desired objective of its contacts with European countries. His excellency expressed hope that the EEC at its ministerial meeting next month will adopt a resolution on the future of cooperation so that a comprehensive agreement on trade cooperation can be reached.

The GCC Ministerial Council is scheduled to hold its final meeting this evening.

Oman, UAE Reportedly Settle Border Issue

GF291438 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Siyasah* has learned from Arab political sources in the UAE that the most important outcome of the visit to the UAE

by Sultan Qabus and his talks with [UAE President] Shaykh Zayid was the brotherly agreement on the border issue — the question of the Abu Dhabi Amirate — between the sultanate and the UAE. The sources noted that the special and distinguished relations between Shaykh Zayid and Qabus and their conviction of the need to settle the issue in a friendly spirit had a significant role in the speedy agreement which will, as observers note, consolidate ties between the two countries.

PDRY

Al-Siyayli Denies Talks With 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

EA272013 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of the interior, and his delegation this morning returned to Aden after a visit to the northern part of the homeland that lasted several days. Brother al-Siyayli told *Aden News Agency* that he had had a dialogue with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland on relations between the two parts. They also discussed ways of facilitating the return of people who fled during the 13 January conspiracy, who wish to go back home.

He referred to rumors of a political dialogue between him and the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his group. He said that these rumors were without foundation. There were no meetings at all with the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his group. However, he did discuss the return of those fugitives who wish to go back home, in accordance with the general amnesty issued by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

Brother al-Siyayli concluded his remarks by saying that the outcome of the dialogue between him and the brothers in the northern part of the homeland was positive and brought their points of view closer together. He said: We will continue the contacts with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland, in order to cover all the issues around which the dialogue revolves.

He was received on arrival by Brother Mutahhar [name indistinct], member of the YSP Central Committee, and deputy interior minister, and a number of ministry officials.

Secretary General Receives PFLP's George Habash

GF281632 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, today received in his office at the Central Committee Secretariat Brother Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP. During the meeting they discussed a number of issues concerning cooperation between the YSP and the PFLP and reviewed developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. They also discussed means of consolidating the unity struggle which is being waged by the Arab nationalist liberation movement with all of its national and progressive systems and factions against all the hostile challenges and conspiratorial schemes of the imperialist and Zionist powers

which aim to strike at and liquidate the liberation gains of our Arab peoples and to reintroduce colonialist domination over the Arab region.

George Habash affirmed the PFLP's solidarity with the struggle of the YSP which leads and directs the process of pursuing the tasks of the national democratic socialist revolutionary trend. He presented a detailed explanation of the internal situation in the occupied territories and the tasks which the Palestinian revolution factions are charged with to confront the joint imperialist-Zionist enemy's plots.

Al-'Attas, Delegation Depart for Syria

GF281316 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, left Aden for Damascus at noon today leading a high-ranking delegation on an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic in response to an invitation from his brother President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. During the visit he will hold talks on relations between the two fraternal countries, means of developing them, the situation in the Arab and international arenas and the positions of the two countries, and means to consolidate Arab steadfastness vis-a-vis the imperialist and Zionist challenges.

Al-'Attas Endorses Protocol With USSR, OPEC Loan *JN271914 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Jun 86*

[Text] Aden, 27 Jun (WAKH) — Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, has endorsed the technical and economic cooperation protocol between his country and the USSR which was signed in Aden in 1985. He has also endorsed a loan agreement with the OPEC Fund for International Development which was signed in Vienna in [year indistinct].

SAUDI ARABIA

Sudanese State Council Chairman Arrives

GF291224 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 29 Jun (SPA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of Sudan's Supreme Council of State, arrived in al-Ta'if at 1340 today on a visit to Saudi Arabia.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was foremost among those who received him at Al-Hawiyah Airport. He was also received by His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

Abu Ghazalah Gets 'Positive' U.S. Response on Debts*PM251519 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
21 Jun 86 pp 1,10*

[Huda Tawfiq report: "Al-Janzeni, Hamid, and 'Ubayd in Washington; Important Economic Talks in the United States"]

[Text] Washington — An Egyptian economic delegation arrived in Washington yesterday for important official talks with U.S., IMF, and World Bank officials on a program for economic reform and development in Egypt. The delegation includes Deputy Prime Minister and Planning Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzeni, Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid, and Cabinet Affairs and Administrative Development Minister Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd.

Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah will receive the delegation in Washington before his departure for London.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah has succeeded, during his Washington talks, in getting a tangible U.S. response regarding the question of solving the problem of Egypt's \$4.5 billion overdue military debts.

Al-Jumhuriyah's diplomatic editor has learned that Marshal Abu Ghazalah's meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush was quite successful and that Bush conveyed to Abu Ghazalah the U.S. Administration's understanding of Egypt's requests, its willingness to find radical solutions to the military debts problem, and its conviction that improving Egypt's economy and easing its burdens are major factors related to stability in Egypt and the region.

I have learned that Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and National Security Adviser Poindexter have made positive recommendations in support of Egypt's position and its proposals for the settlement of the military debts question.

A joint committee from the Treasury and the State Department has thoroughly studied the Egyptian proposals and is about to complete its work and submit its recommendations to Congress, so that it could issue legislation that would apply to Egypt and 25 other states with the aim of solving the problem of the debts on the basis of lower interest rates.

I have also learned that a few days ago Egypt paid a new installment of \$37 million as partial settlement of its overdue military debts.

During his talks Marshal Abu Ghazalah explained that what Egypt pays in interest on the military debts has reached \$590 million and is increasing annually. He added that it is not logical for Egypt to continue to bear these burdens and secure the necessary hard currency to make these payments under difficult and exceptional economic conditions.

He pointed out that the interest on the military debts is equivalent to 80 percent of the U.S. aid we receive, bearing in mind that the aid we do get is not in cash and is linked to certain projects.

The talks between the two sides also covered Egypt's proposals for cooperation in the field of joint military production, particularly in the manufacture of tanks and radar equipment. I have learned that the war production minister will visit Washington in the near future to complete these talks.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah is due to fly to London on the completion of his talks in Washington which, incidentally, have not covered any new loans or deals.

He is due to meet with British Prime Minister Thatcher on Tuesday.

U.S. To Transfer \$110 Million*NC281639 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] A responsible U.S. source has stated that the American Administration has agreed to immediately transfer \$110 million in cash to Egypt, in response to the request made by the Egyptian economic delegation led by Dr Kamal al-Janzeni, deputy prime minister and planning minister. This amount will be transferred within a few days, after the necessary paperwork is completed. It represents the remainder of U.S. economic assistance to Egypt for the current year.

In a statement to the MENA correspondent in Washington, the U.S. source pointed out that the administration is now studying the Egyptian Government's request for \$500 million of the 1987 assistance in cash. As it is known, U.S. economic assistance to Egypt amounts to \$815 million.

U.S. Position on Jerusalem Status Questioned*NC280504 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2137 GMT 27 Jun 86*

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jun (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* reports that Egypt has officially notified the U.S. Administration of the gravity of taking any steps to move the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. In its Saturday issue, *Al-Ahram* notes that the Egyptian Embassy in Washington, on the instructions of the Egyptian Government, has requested the U.S. State Department to clarify the U.S. position on the issue of Jerusalem. The embassy also made it clear that Egypt refuses to consider Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Al-Ahram says that the issue of Jerusalem has both political and religious aspects and that Egypt was the first country to put its views on record concerning any moves in the matter. Egypt also exchanged documents on this issue as part of the Camp David accords. The paper notes that the U.S. Administration has emphasized to Egypt that its stand has always been consistent and remains unchanged. The United States has also made it clear that it does not want the issue to be raised now, when it is seeking to resume peace efforts. The administration stressed the role of the United States as a basic mediator in the middle East conflict. The importance of this role would be diminished if such a measure were taken.

Mubarak on Armed Forces, Relations With U.S.*NC281437 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA) — At the end of his visit to an air base today to attend the celebrations marking the delivery of the French Mirage 2000's, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak stressed that Egypt's being, worth, and sovereignty depend on its military might, and that all of Egypt's decisions must be backed by its strength.

President Mubarak said: No one pays attention to weak countries, while the strong are respected throughout the world. We must understand this completely, and it is on this basis that we are strengthening our land, air, and naval forces.

In his statements to correspondents, President Mubarak added: There are those who say we must reduce our military budget. We cannot answer them and divulge the size of our forces. Their peacetime strength differs from that of wartime, and is usually less. He explained: The stronger our Armed Forces are, the longer our country stays on top, and the more we protect our freedom, sovereignty, values, and leading role in the region. The respect we get from all countries is greater as well.

President Mubarak noted the high cost of arms purchased abroad, which is due to the current increase in international market prices. He gave as an example the warplane that used to cost approximately \$800,000. The price for this warplane is now between \$23 and 30 million.

The president went on to say: There are some people who sit in closed rooms and talk about a reduction in the armed forces' budget. Half of this budget goes to pay the wages of the men, while the other half is spent on the maintenance of military equipment, food and lodging, and clothing. The president then asked: How can we provide maintenance for equipment worth more than \$30 or 40 billion, for instance, with a budget of only \$300 million? He said: Foreign assistance helps us in this respect.

Asked about the report submitted to him yesterday by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, dealing with the outcome of his talks in the United States and Britain, President Mubarak said: Our talks with the superpowers, such as the United States, are part of a continuing dialogue. He stressed that relations with the United States are very good, and that the two countries continue to have exchanges and talks on all fields. He pointed out Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah's visit had had good results. He added: Of course, we keep in touch with the United States, and we expect them to move fast in the direction we agree upon.

On Thursday's visit to Cairo of Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, President Mubarak said: He is welcome in Egypt, which is his country and that of all the Sudanese people. It is quite common for the chairman of the Sudanese State Council or the Sudanese prime minister to come to Egypt. There is nothing odd about this, because it is quite natural for Egyptians and Sudanese to exchange visits. It does not matter whether a Sudanese comes to Egypt or the other way around. Our relations with Sudan are eternal and we can never

tamper with them, because they are the relations of people completely identified with each other.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah in turn was asked by the journalists what evidence there was that his talks in the United States had been positive. He said: All indications are that they were, and this applies to all topics discussed, the most important being a reduction in debt interests.

Al-Baz Denies Cabinet Reshuffle Under Consideration*NC300529 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT**29 Jun 86*

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, foreign ministry first undersecretary and director of the president's office for political affairs, has stated that a Cabinet reshuffle is certainly not being considered now. Any reports of a possible reshuffle are untrue.

In a statement to *Al-Ahram* which will be published in Monday's issue, Dr al-Baz said no date has yet been set for PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's forthcoming visit to Cairo.

Al-Ahali Says Peace-Keeping Force Spying for Israel*PM301040 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 25 Jun 86 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Sinai 'Peace' Troops Spy for Israel"]

[Text] An Egyptian security organ has been able to intercept 27 radio messages from an unidentified source. The messages originated from the Sinai over the last 3 months using three kinds of codes. Experts in the organ have been able to decode one of them on the basis of its own keys. [as published] By doing so it was possible to analyze 5 of the 27 messages. The experts have been able to pinpoint the transmission location, which is near the town of Sharm al-Shaykh in the Sinai.

Analysis of the five messages has revealed the existence of a spy network consisting of some of the peace-keeping force troops in the Sinai which transmits details of the Egyptian Army's military activities in the Sinai. The messages include a clear pinpointing of the defense positions of the air defense forces, radar surveillance, and electronic jamming. The organ's experts are still searching for the key to the two other codes by which the rest of the messages were transmitted and whose contents have not yet been known. A search is also being carried out for the Israeli contacts with members of the espionage ring.

'Islamic Extremists' Arrested in Arson Investigation*NC300606 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic**0445 GMT 30 Jun 86*

[Text] The Cairo paper *Al-Ahram* reveals in its issue today that Egyptian security forces last week arrested an Islamic extremist group in connection with the investigation into fires that broke out last Thursday in some Egyptian areas, destroying four houses and causing other material damage.

Saddam Husayn Praises Media Role in Battle

JN281436 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT
28 Jun 86

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn during a ceremony to decorate Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim and a number of Army officers in Baghdad on 28 June — recorded]

[Text] You all know the great role the media play in modern times. In order to remind you of the significant role of the media, I would like you to remember the effect that the Western and Zionist media had on you when you were stationed on Iranian territory. The Iranian guns' effect on you was only 20 percent of all the troubles of the war. The Western media effect was responsible for 80 percent of the difficulties our fighters and people faced.

Sometimes the Iranian rulers criticize their media saying they do not play their role as they should. They imagine that the media must distort facts, as they themselves do in their policies, speeches, and statements. The main power of the media is derived from the fact that their reporting should be based on facts and must be directed at a target. These facts should be included in the general outlines and may be interspersed with a sort of special propaganda. However, in any case, if media reports are not based on facts, they cannot carry out their responsibilities or affect developments.

Our media are part of our creed, part of the creed of the state. Their morals are part of the revolution's morals — the values of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Therefore, they depend on facts, with which they can affect the party in question. In order for any thought, culture, or ideology to be effective, it should spring from a stable conscience and mind and must carry conviction. No words can convince a soldier or a citizen, however naive he may be, unless these words come from a sound mind, a sound heart, and a stable mind. We are not ashamed to reveal the facts about our history. In our recent history, we experienced difficult circumstances after the battle of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. You lived through these circumstances as commanders and officers. Our comrades here at the Army's General Command were also field commanders. They remember the difficult circumstances of the Armed Forces and the people after the battle of Al-Muhammarah.

As usual, whenever the Armed Forces face problems, some elements appear in the end to stem the retreat. We derive our morale from the history of our Islamic and Arab battles. Whenever armies were defeated or the people passed through certain psychological circumstances, certain elements appeared and returned to the rear of the Army and entrenched themselves like nails in the ground. [as heard] They would not move until they gave the Army the chance to reorganize and take control of the situation again in order to perform its duties as best it could.

Here I would like to reveal to you and to the Iraqi people that the comrade information minister played this role without receiving instructions from me. I did not tell him what to do but he took action after the Al-Muhammarah battle in a way that I admired. He directed the media in a manner that restored people's morale and helped entrench our forces in the face of the aggressive

Iranian invasion. Surely the minister based his action on the principles in which we believe, namely, the party principles, the great 17 July revolution, and our historical rights as Iraqis to live free on our own territory and to be a living model in the Arab homeland.

Our media played an enviable role in our battles. The enemy envied us our media, which helped form a unified public opinion. We would like to assert that victory cannot be realized with only a single factor but with all factors in order to achieve our aims.

We would like to affirm that the entire Iraqi people — leadership and citizens — are fighters against aggression with all their means and resources.

In the name of the Armed Forces and all the Iraqis, we would like to tell those who work in the culture and information field that they played a significant role in this noble, sacred battle in defense of great Iraq.

The officers we have now are part of the great number of commanders and fighters who won the satisfaction of their commanders and of history when they played their correct role in leading their brave forces in battles and in winning these medals of merit. God bless Iraq and its men. God willing, you will always be unsheathed swords to protect Iraq and the Arab nation's honor and security at any time and when resources and opportunities become available. God be with you.

Addresses Fighters

JN291408 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said that the Iraqis fight with one spirit because their aim is to preserve Iraq and honor the principles and values of the Arab nation. The president was addressing a group of Iraqi fighters he decorated for valor in defending the nation's honor and dignity against the racist Iranian aggression. He said the Iraqis are entrenched on their soil like spears. Some carry arms and some work in industry and agriculture and other services in order to keep the country proud.

The president said: We tell Israelis and Zionists everywhere and we tell the tyrants and suspect ones in Iran that Iraq has chosen its own way of life and will firmly and strongly proceed on this path, God willing. Iraq will not retreat and will eventually triumph regardless of the difficulties and no matter how long this war will take. We tell them our men have enough faith and conviction to move mountains against the enemy if necessary.

The president gave examples of the bravery and courage of the Iraqi people and Armed Forces and their readiness to offer sacrifices for the sake of Iraq's glory, pride, independence, and territorial integrity. He emphasized the need to adhere to principles and said: The most important thing we should adhere to are our principles. We lose nothing if we adhere to our principles, both in peace and war, because lofty principles are immortal.

The president noted the Iraqis are a great people and are capable of forming an army three times the size of the present army.

However, the president added, we have always borne in mind that life must proceed according to its basic rules and that the revolution's cultural, social, and economic programs should continue.

The president revealed that the Ba'th Party Regional Command agreed in 1977 to take precautions against a possible conspiracy in 1980 to stop Iraqi progress and the new life. He added: When my comrades asked me on what basis did I build my argument, I told them I had no definite information but I knew what Iraq would be in 1980. I knew what Iraq's social, economic, scientific, and political life would be in terms of its national, pan-Arab, and international status and its bearing on developments. Iraq's status in 1980 would provoke fear from the enemies of Iraq and Arab nation.

The president also said: They asked me, in your opinion from which side will this conspiracy come? I told them: Israel first and Iran second. However, in 1980 and 4 months before the war, I told them they may reverse the order of precedence, that is, place Iran first and Israel next. This was proven by subsequent events. Iran began the conspiracy and Israel began fanning the fires of the war and providing Khomeyni and his henchmen with the requirements to prolong the war.

The president added: When Israel found out the Iranians were unable to destroy the Tammuz nuclear reactor, it became impatient and took upon itself the task of destroying the reactor while we were turning our faces toward Iran and engaging heart and soul in fighting the enemy.

The president said: The Iraqi people assumed control over their own destiny and resources and were proceeding on the path of a new life firmly and vehemently. Therefore, the enemies wanted to destroy the basis of their progress and annihilate it. Therefore, they prolonged the war. In the 2d year of the war, we said Israel would one day regret prolonging it. The president added that despite the evils of the war, we would not have gained such great experience had the war ended in 1981.

The president pointed out that Iraq did not want war with Iran and when war broke out Iraq called for ending it immediately and on the same bases and principles, namely, that each of us will live free on our territory, that we respect each other, and that each will choose its way of life without interference from the other side.

Communique No 2,272 on 26-27 Jun Combat Actions
JN271629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT
 27 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,272 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's true sons, the defenders of dignity and territory, are continuing their heroic struggle in defense of virtue and honor, the homeland's sovereignty, and human ideals, inflicting further losses on the Khomeyniite barbarism.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Let the criminal tyrants know that we are after them everywhere and at all times in order to destroy everything that can be reached by Iraq's strong striking arm. They will reap nothing from their thoughtless stubbornness and foolishness except evil consequences. In order to further destroy their means of aggression, our brave eagles launched a successful raid on Khark Island installations at 0843 [0443 GMT] today. They set their targets ablaze and returned safely to base, praised be God.
2. A force from our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan raided enemy positions and clashed with enemy soldiers. Supported effectively by our brave artillery men, the force destroyed the enemy positions and killed or wounded a number of enemy troops while the rest fled, leaving behind their equipment and hardware. The force returned safely to base.
3. Twenty enemy soldiers were killed when they attempted to advance on our positions in the II Army Corps central sector on 26 June 1986. Our units in the same sector also destroyed an enemy vehicle, a shovel, and two infantry positions.
4. Five enemy soldiers were killed and four ammunition dumps and two infantry positions were destroyed on the VII Army Corps front, and one enemy soldier was killed and four infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.
5. One of our patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector was carrying out its duty in no-man's-land when it found two RPG-7 launchers, one medium-caliber machine gun, one GC rifle, and some ammunition which the enemy left behind in previous battles. The seized weapons were taken to our units' positions.
6. The criminal enemy shelled the suburbs of Basra and Biyarah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 June 1986

Murphy-Polyakov Meeting 'Renews Hope' in Region*JN280730 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic*

28 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Nothing New in the Meeting"]

[Text] The Murphy-Polyakov meeting, which was held over the past 2 days, has produced nothing to warrant interest, followup, or deep thought, unless the two sides have agreed to work quietly and to move within the context of cool diplomacy away from the clamor of the media.

The only new thing in the meeting is that the two powers seem to be determined to review all the political developments of the situation in the Middle East, especially the opinions of the parties to the dispute, as well as the opinions of the two superpowers themselves on the progress of events, future possibilities, and prospects for peace in the Middle East.

We are not against such meetings. Nor are we against any dialogue between the two superpowers. They have many interests at stake in the region, whether it is in a state of peace or war or a state of no peace, no war. The general belief among Americans and Soviets is that the Middle East is the key to world peace as well as to world conflagration. This is why the two superpowers need to be in direct touch with what is taking place in the region. Their international and moral responsibility urges them to act jointly in promoting peace in the region and the whole world. There is nothing new in the region's events or political stands. The Arab stand is still the same. It calls for peace and restoration of the Palestinian people's rights through an international conference to be attended by all parties to the dispute, including the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinians and permanent member-states of the UN Security Council.

Everyone knows Arab stand for peace in the region and that Arab diplomacy has done all it could to ensure the success of all peace initiatives. However, Israeli insistence on an erroneous concept of peace has aborted UN resolutions, the Reagan plan, the Venice Declaration, and the Arab peace plan and will abort any peace liberating land and people. The Israeli peace concept, backed by the United States, is based on keeping the occupied territory, annexing more Arab territory, and changing the historical identity and characteristics of this territory. The U.S.-USSR meeting renews hope in the region. A minimum agreement between the two superpowers on all the issues of the region and on peace constitutes a driving pressure which could convince the Israelis that the region and its peoples need peace.

King Husayn To Resume Iraq-Syria Mediation Efforts*JN281819 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*

1730 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] There are still conflicting reports about reconciling Syria and Iraq. Informed sources said in Amman that King Husayn will resume his efforts upon his return from London to fix a new date for a meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers after the postponement of the meeting that was to take place between the two on the border between the two countries on 13 June. These sources said that in his new effort King Husayn will

include Saudi Arabia, which played an important role in the mediation.

The newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, published in the UAE, said that Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah intends to leave for Syria and Iraq in an attempt to mediate between the two countries. The paper cited Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat, where Prince 'Abdallah is paying a private visit.

Occupied Territories Minister Reviews Situation*JN281556 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic*

1440 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Amman, 28 Jun (PETRA) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin has asserted that the government is interested in ways to reduce the suffering of the kinfolk in the occupied territory and to bolster their steadfastness as well as to preserve the Arab identity of the occupied territory.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Dudin added that the continuation of the work of the West Bank institutions as well as the support given to our kinfolk there have tangibly assisted in solving citizens' problems which resulted from the continuation of the Israeli occupation.

On the Israeli measures to do away with the Arab identity in the occupied territories, Dudin explained that since 1967 the occupation authorities have intensified various activities in order to replace the Arab presence in the occupied territories with a Jewish presence by creating a new situation aimed at the land and people. He said that the long-range scheme for Jerusalem, known as the Drobles plan, aims at establishing a greater Jerusalem. In addition to Jerusalem, this scheme includes five Arab cities: Bethlehem, Ramallah, Al-Birah, Bayt Sahur, and Bayt Jala, in addition to more than 30 Arab villages.

The scheme aims at turning the demographic situation in favor of the Jewish settlers who, if the scheme is implemented, will form 72 percent of Jerusalem's population. With regard to Hebron, which is the most densely populated city in the West Bank, the Zionist schemes have created a new development. The Zionist entity has implemented several practical changes of clear dimensions and objectives to completely control Hebron since last year.

Dudin explained that the lands which have been confiscated in the West Bank since 1967 exceed 50 percent of the West Bank's total area. There are 117 settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in which 52,000 settlers live. A sum of about \$300 million was allocated in the Israeli Government's budget for 1984 to build settlements, whereas the sum for building settlements in 1985-86 is estimated at \$600 million. Moreover, the occupation authorities endeavored to hand the administration for settlement affairs over to the settlers' council. They have actually begun to link some services of the settlements in the West Bank to the Israeli entity to pave the way for a complete linkage with the rest of the services.

Regarding the citizens' problems in the West Bank, the minister pointed out that these involve confiscation of land and water

sources, lack of man power in the agricultural field, competition with Israeli agricultural products, and lack of agricultural credit banks and institutions, in addition to obstacles placed before the work of the Arab health institutions, such as the closure of the Hospice Hospital in Jerusalem, which had rendered health services to many poor citizens in the city, interference in running educational institutions, and the closure of universities.

Concerning the Jordanian Government's efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the kinfolk in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Dudin pointed out that the government has spared no effort to place all the available potential, whether intrinsic resources or Arab aid, to confront the Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories. The minister said that 162 million dinars have been spent to implement services projects in various fields since 1979. He said that there are some programs to fight unemployment and other economic problems. The minister said that each unemployed doctor is being paid 100 dinars until he finds a job, and that 1,300,000 dinars have been allocated for the national care programs and are being paid to the unemployed graduates, detainees, and prisoners.

The minister said that during the past 2 years, 6,512,000 dinars were allocated for development projects, in addition to the fact that the government spends 4 million dinars per year from the ministry's budget to extend the necessary services to more than half a million refugees and evacuees in the various camps of the East Bank.

Regional Narcotics Laboratory To Be Set Up

JN290940 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0922 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Amman, 29 Jun (PETRA) — The cabinet has approved the establishment of a regional narcotics laboratory to cover the Middle East area in response to a decision taken by the UN commission for the control of narcotic drugs which is based in Vienna. Jordan for its part will provide the necessary building for this purpose.

Reportage on W. Beirut Security Plan Implementation

Karami, Birri on Developments

NC271622 (Clandestine) *Voice of the Mountain in Arabic*
to Lebanon 1133 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Preliminary steps associated with the implementation of the West Beirut security plan were taken today amid an atmosphere of calm and general satisfaction. It is expected that the regular military force will be deployed tomorrow as scheduled. Two committees, one belonging to the Amal movement and the other to the Progressive Socialist Party, have supervised the closure of party offices and armed centers. Efforts are currently under way to remove barricades, ramparts, and other signs of an armed presence from the camps. These measures, the implementation of which has proceeded without any obstacles or problems, were the subject of discussion and evaluation by the Ministerial Committee which met between 1030 and 1220 today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Nabih Birri, Dr Salim al-Huss, and 'Adil 'Usayran also attended. During the meeting, the conferees received a delegation from the Labor Federation led by Antoine Bisharah and composed of Ilyas al-Habr, Tawfiq Abu Khalil, and 'Abd al-Amir Najdi. The deteriorating economic situation was also discussed.

Following today's session, Rashid Karami stated: We met with members of the Labor Federation and listened to their views on the difficult conditions under which the Lebanese people are living. Economic pressures and inflation are affecting all our citizens. We are in favor of such an approach. In our capacity as government officials, we must realize that our responsibility obliges us to express our views with respect to all the causes which, as far as the regime is concerned, have led to this boycott. Perhaps there are some people who intentionally sought to create such a painful situation in an attempt to get rid of this government. Karami continued: We were courageous enough to admit our responsibility. Now everyone else must also acknowledge theirs so we can all be ready to make the decision that will signal a prelude to salvation. Proceeding from this premise, we suggested the idea of collective resignation.

Karami added: I would like to emphasize that Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, Salim al-Huss, and Rashid Karami are not the only ones responsible for this current situation. The policies of other party men who head this state have also led to the conditions we are now experiencing. Everyone watched Finance Minister Camille Sham'un on television yesterday as he talked about the strength of the Lebanese pound. After watching the Al-Yarzi television station [Christian station in East Beirut] 2 days ago, I came away with the impression, based on information in this television report, that there had been a drop in the price of the dollar, that the green light for such a drop had been given. Maybe the whole thing is just a trick. Since we are approaching the end of the month, maybe this drop is simply a preparation for the coming month when the price will again rise. In this way, illegitimate money can be collected by speculating on the dollar's rate of exchange. Since they were the ones who gave the green light for a drop in the dollar's price, maybe they are also the ones responsible for an increase in its price in the first place. You all remember the frenzied debate among representatives from the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Lebanon, and the Banks

Association. This created a suitable atmosphere for such an increase. It is my belief that the objective behind these moves is to create such severe living conditions that the people will adopt a negative attitude and use these conditions as a pretext to get rid of the present government. I repeat: Although we admit our responsibility, we are not the only ones responsible. We must all commit ourselves to a decision regarding collective resignation.

Regarding the tour of the Gulf states, we decided to write a memorandum setting out our views. We will send a special envoy to convey this memorandum, as there was some delay in this initiative. We hope that in the coming hours either the envoy or the memorandum will be dispatched so that this duty may be carried out.

Asked if he is satisfied with the measures taken to implement the security plan, Karami said: We are all familiar with the second Damascus agreement, which was drawn up by the expanded Islamic meeting, and the provisions incorporated in it. There is a serious commitment to abide by this agreement and put it into effect. Today is the last day for the parties and other functionaries to fulfill their obligations by closing their offices and removing all signs of armed presence so that tomorrow the regular forces can begin carrying out their responsibilities on the ground. The sincere determination to restore security and serve the interests of all citizens makes me very optimistic.

Asked whether the agreement provides for the closure or the abolition of the [party] offices, Karami said: Is there any difference? The important thing is to get rid of these offices and to return them to their original owners. In response to a question about the identity of the envoy to the Gulf states, Karami declared: As I said, it is the memorandum that really matters. I will decide how it should be sent when it is finished. Asked about a rumor that the president might form a government, as he is constitutionally entitled to do, Karami stated: One must do one's best, as if one were going to live forever [Arabic proverb]. We are still in office, so go discuss this issue with someone else.

In a statement following the meeting, Minister Nabih Birri said: Everyone, and not only the government, must take responsibility for the current situation in the country. This applies to the president because he is constitutionally accountable and he must bear the consequences. He added: The Ministry of Finance is involved in the matter of the increase in the price of the dollar. The price of the dollar drops toward the end of each month, and then goes up again at the beginning of the new month. In response to a question, Birri stressed that Israel is not withdrawing from some areas as reported; it is just rotating its forces.

SSNP Disputes Lead to Clashes 27 Jun

NC271631 *Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic*
1430 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] There was machine gun and rocket fire in the Bristol Hotel and Verdun areas this afternoon, and large numbers of gunmen appeared on the scene. According to some sources, the clashes took place within the ranks of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] as a result of disputes among party members.

Prior to the clashes, gunmen attacked the SSNP headquarters in Saqiyat al-Jinzir from a car while an SSNP meeting was in progress. Guards returned the fire and the car was pursued. The atmosphere became tense and fighting broke out in the Bristol Hotel area and Zarub al-'Illiyah in Verdun. Many gunmen were in evidence. Roads leading to the scene of the fighting were cut off. Urgent consultations were held, as a result of which the incident was controlled and the gunmen withdrew from the streets. The tense situation that arose in Saqiyat al-Jinzir and extended to 'A'ishah Bakkar, Verdun, and Tallat al-Khayyat was contained at approximately 1600 today.

An SSNP source has informed us that SSNP security officials dealt with a separate incident that took place among party members this afternoon. The source denied reports disseminated by some information media to the effect that other parties were involved in the Saqiyat al-Jinzir and Verdun fighting, saying that things have returned to normal.

4 Dead in Security Violation

NC271755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Clashes in the vicinity of Burj al-Barajinah camp have abated, and the fighting is now confined to an exchange of sniper fire. This follows the unexpected setback in the security situation which occurred this afternoon while members of the joint central operations room were present in the camp. Urgent consultations and exchanges are under way with the parties concerned and on the ground to remedy the situation and prevent any further violations.

Today's security violation left 4 persons dead and more than 27 wounded. The situation in the Bristol Hotel and Verdun areas is now normal after the tension and shooting that took place there at 1500 and lasted for 15 minutes.

Birri: Amal Departs, Offices Close

NC271646 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, met with members of the committee responsible for supervising the withdrawal of gunmen and the closure of [party] offices in West Beirut this afternoon.

After the meeting, Minister Birri stated: I have met with committee members, who represent the Amal movement's Executive Committee and its Beirut command, and they have ascertained that all offices have been closed and all signs of an armed presence eliminated. I can now affirm that the Damascus agreement regarding this issue has been implemented. I hope that the Amal movement and the nationalist forces will continue to adhere to these measures.

Minister Birri added: I can now say that the Amal movement has left West Beirut. This is final. In our capacity as a nationalist and Islamic force, we must proceed with our plan for unification, liberation, and reform. The strength of each one of us as individ-

uals lies in our combined strength, represented by our agreement, and not in the magnitude of a private military or security force. Birri affirmed: I would not be exaggerating if I said that the spirit of 6 February has been realized today.

Many Party Offices Remain Open

NC280748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] A security report has been issued on the number of militia offices that have been closed down. Of the 36 Amal movement offices, only 7 have been closed. Only 7 of the Progressive Socialist Party's 23 offices have been shut, and only 2 of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party's 7. Hizballah has closed none of its 13 offices, and the 7 belonging to the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party are open as well.

Troops Take Up Designated Positions

NC280613 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The implementation of the capital's security plan began this morning. Some 900 troops from the 12th, 11th, and 6th Brigades took up their designated positions at 0600. This followed the supervised closure of all offices by the Amal movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the other nationalist parties.

We have been informed that the regular force has just begun patrolling the streets and neighborhoods of the capital. Now that the Beirut security plan has taken effect, the question of security is closed.

Damascus Notes Zones' Perimeters

JN281209 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut — Contacts and meetings continue among various concerned parties in West Beirut to apply the Damascus agreement. The regular Lebanese force of about 1,000 troops continues its deployment in the streets and quarters of West Beirut. At 0815 today, this force began to deploy throughout West Beirut, which was divided into three security zones after the parties ended their armed manifestations and closed their military offices. The force was distributed among three axes, beginning with Verdun. The first axis goes from Corniche al-Mzra'ah to Beirut's southern limits, the second from the northern side of Corniche al-Mazra'ah to Madame Curie Street, and the third from the north side of Madame Curie Street to the shoreline in the north.

During the past 3 days, a cease-fire was entrenched, the armed elements withdrew, and the roads were opened to traffic. All parties responded to this and showed their keen desire to put an end to fighting. Calm prevailed along all axes of the camps in Beirut. This created an atmosphere of general satisfaction among the various Lebanese circles.

Citizens Reassured of 'Serious' Plan*JN281457 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] Beirut, 28 Jun (SANA) — Regular troops from the Lebanese Army and internal security forces were deployed in West Beirut's neighborhoods and streets as well as on the contact line in central Beirut today while units from these forces took up positions in front of public utilities and buildings.

Citizens in West Beirut went out on the streets and to work today after they were reassured about the serious implementation of the security plan. They also felt that as of today Beirut is under the care of the regular forces that were formed in accordance with the recent Damascus agreement.

Syrian observers today attended the deployment of the regular forces, which are drawn from the Army's 6th, 11th, and 12th Brigades, in addition to the internal security forces, in order to assist the deployment operation. This showed seriousness and determination to implement the security plan.

A battalion from the regular forces was deployed along the contact line in the center of Beirut while another battalion was entrusted with guarding public utilities. A third reinforced battalion was entrusted with maintaining security and patrolling Beirut's streets. These forces of about 800 troops set up fixed and mobile checkpoints in several places and important centers in West Beirut in order to control the security situation and to prevent armed movements and the wearing of military uniforms after the concerned parties announced the closure of their armed offices.

The task of the regular force, which was formed in accordance with the recent Damascus agreement, is to prevent all armed appearances, prevent any armed move or appearance in Beirut, and organize the positions of armed men along the contact lines as well as to supervise the crossing points between East and West Beirut and to maintain security along the road to the airport.

Gen Kan'an Meets Leaders on Plan*NC280639 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, is giving his utmost attention to the implementation of the security plan. He held intensive contacts yesterday with all parties concerned in order to ensure that the plan takes effect smoothly. He met with Mufti of the Republic Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director of the Internal Security Forces, and former Minister Marwan Hamadah. In addition, Brig Gen Kan'an spoke with the leaders of Hizballah on Thursday, and visited the headquarters of the special force and held talks with its commander, Major Muhammad Farshukh.

During his meetings, Brig Gen Kan'an affirmed that he will remain in Beirut until all parties are assured of the situation. He asked the members of the special force to combat every security violation and to be strict in dealing with those who seek to

obstruct the plan's implementation. Continuing, Brig Gen Kan'an noted that Damascus is serious about helping the security force agreed upon by the Ministerial Committee. He said Syria has decided to assist this force to the end, but explained that were this unit to fail in any way, that would not be the end of the world. He has reportedly expressed satisfaction with the outcome of his meeting with Ministers Birri and Junblatt. He said the two ministers want to put an end to the capital's security problems.

Kan'an's Car Hit by Gunfire*NC281137 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] According to some special information received by our correspondent, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an was shot at while his motorcade was passing through the Bristol Hotel area this morning. The shooting was done by gunmen hiding in a building. Although a number of vehicles were hit, Brig Gen Kan'an escaped. Gunmen from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] immediately deployed in the Bristol area on the pretext that that section of town was under their supervision. They also claimed that they had taken up positions in order to search for those responsible. The incident coincided with the passage of a patrol from the newly established security force. This led to a limited clash with the SSNP gunmen, which was contained after a brief exchange of fire.

'Black Palm' Claims Attack*NC281127 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1120 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] An anonymous caller has contacted the Voice of Lebanon and announced that the Black Palm Organization, which had previously threatened to strike at Syrian interests, was responsible for the attempt on the life of Ghazi Kan'an. The individual also threatened to assassinate Minister Nabih Birri.

Kan'an Warns Against Obstruction*NC281542 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, has threatened to use the Syrian security apparatus if the regular force fails to implement the West Beirut security plan. He reiterated that Syria has decided to extend maximum help. Kan'an said: It is not appearances that count. Efforts continue to consolidate security and stability. No leniency will be shown to anyone who obstructs the implementation of the plan.

Birri: Deployment 'Successful'*NC281243 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] Commenting on the implementation of the West Beirut security plan, Minister Nabih Birri has expressed his satisfaction with the successful deployment of the Army and the internal

security forces. He emphasized that this plan is not temporary, but must be strengthened and made permanent. He added: These words are directed to all the nationalist forces, and we reassert that this decision is final. We hope it will cover the other parts of Lebanon, particularly the South, the Western al-Biq'a, and Rashayya, after the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli and Lahd armies from the entire country. The Amal movement is no substitute for a nationalist form of legitimacy now that it exists in our part of Lebanon. It is no secret that this legitimate force fights alongside us in more than one place in the South.

Minister Birri went on: I repeat, let the professionals do their job. Amal is a revolutionary movement and not an authority in the classical sense.

'Special Force' Patrol Shot At

NC290819 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0745 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] A patrol from the special force came under fire near the Al-Amir Bashir Barracks in UNESCO at 1030, and some of its members were wounded. One of the unit's cars, a Peugeot 504, was also shot at, and its occupants were injured.

A patrol clashed with gunmen from the SSNP in Jall al-Bahr at around 0945. Three of the gunmen were arrested, and their personal weapons were seized.

A security source in West Beirut has announced that the patrols follow these routes: Cola-Spinneys-Qasqas; Al-Hammam al-'Askari-al-Hamra'; and Al-Musaytibah-al-Qantari. We have learned that each of the 3 patrols has 25 men, 5 of whom are from Syrian intelligence. The latter ride in civilian vehicles.

Car Bomb Wounds SSNP Official

NC291926 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT
29 Jun 86

[Text] SSNP official Yunis 'Abdallah was seriously wounded this afternoon when an explosive charge planted in his vehicle went off. The incident occurred on 'Abd al-'Aziz Street in West Beirut.

'Arafat Says 2,000 Casualties in Camps Fighting

NC290556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT
29 Jun 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has announced that the 7-week military campaign waged by the Amal movement and the 6th Brigade against Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah has left 2,000 people dead or wounded. He added that there are no signs that the attacks have stopped.

In a similar development, the DFLP stated that the camps are still under siege. The Front noted that 57 people have been killed and 300 others wounded in Shatila. The figures for Burj al-Barajinah are 49 dead and 350 wounded. The DFLP indicated

that the Amal movement has drawn up plans to expel the Palestinians from Lebanon.

PNSF Accuses Syria in Fighting

NC271501 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT
27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The security situation around Burj al-Barajinah camp deteriorated seriously this afternoon. Both Amal and the Palestinians carried out storming operations. The Palestinians launched an offensive on the Al-'Annan-al-Kulliyah-al-'Amiliyah line, in an attempt to gain more ground. Artillery and rocket exchanges took place, and Amal used tanks to shell Palestinian positions. At 1300, the clashes spread to include Al-'Annan Street, Zayn al-Din gasoline station, the Samid establishment, and Al-Mashnuq Palace. Personnel of the 6th Brigade intercepted Palestinian gunmen who were trying to advance toward their positions. The disengagement force and observers withdrew to areas away from the fighting. The road leading to Beirut International Airport has been closed as a result of the clashes.

This setback has occurred at a time when there are reports of deep differences between Amal and the Palestinians. The Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) is said to have objected to the participation of the Al-Aasad [pro-Syrian Ba'thist] Battalion in the security plan for the camps.

The PNSF has issued a statement accusing Syria and the Amal movement of striking at the Palestinians in the camps. It said that the security plan which has been drawn up is designed to eliminate and exterminate the Palestinians. The PNSF appealed to the Arab world and to the world at large to intervene quickly to stop the massacres of the peaceful Palestinian people.

Amal Issues Statement

NC271855 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Statement issued by the Fifth Section of the Amal movement's Central Military Bureau on 27 June]

[Text] While members of the committees charged with the removal of ramparts and barricades were carrying out their mission in the vicinity of Burj al-Barajinah camp, some irresponsible Palestinian gunmen started firing rockets at one of the bulldozers operating in the Al-Mashnuq area. The same thing happened along the Zayn al-Din combat line. This was followed by intensive sniper fire and anti-armor shells aimed at all the residential areas surrounding the camp, as well as at the positions of the disengagement force assigned to safeguard security. Three members of the Army force were martyred and 11 others wounded as a result.

In the meantime, the southern suburb, particularly the Harat Hurayk area and the airport road, were the scene of artillery fire from an unidentified location. This shelling left 3 citizens martyred and 28 others wounded.

'Violent' SSNP-IUM Fighting in Northern Town

NC291510 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT
29 Jun 86

[Text] Violent fighting broke out between a SSNP company and members of the Islamic Unification Movement [IUM] immediately after the company entered the town of Sir al-Dinniyah [in northern Lebanon] today. IUM members killed four SSNP men last night and the area had been very tense.

Inhabitants fear the repercussions of the incident, which has assumed a political and party character. Local political and party leaders have intensified contacts to contain the consequences. They have been in touch with the prime minister, the governor of the north, the official in charge of Syrian intelligence in the north, and commanders of the internal security forces, among others.

The SSNP issued a military communique this afternoon saying: An entire SSNP company entered the town of Sir al-Dinniyah at 1200 today, and intermittent clashes are now taking place there. The SSNP force has outflanked the IUM in a bid to purge the town of IUM murderers and criminals, who had been expelled from Tripoli before. According to the latest reports, the fighting turned fierce this afternoon.

Syrian Forces Deploy to North

NC301139 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
30 Jun 86

[Text] Before leaving Tripoli for Beirut this morning, Prime Minister Rashid Karami held a meeting at his house with Colonel Na'im Farah, commander of the northern military area, and Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Shu'ayb, director of the intelligence branch in the north. They discussed the current security situation.

Meanwhile, Syrian forces began to deploy in the Sir al-Dinniyah area this morning. A mechanized force arrived in Bayt Jida at 0900, after stationing units in Kafr Shillan, Baz'un, and ('Asmay). The force then moved toward Sir al-Dinniyah, arriving there at noon and taking up positions. The force will complete its deployment in and around Al-Sirah later.

Complete Deployment

NC301424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Syrian forces in the north completed their deployment in the Sir al-Dinniyah area, arriving at the entrance of the village of Al-Safirah at 1400 today. The Syrian forces this morning began to deploy in Sir al-Dinniyah because of the tension in the area in the wake of clashes between the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and the Islamic Unification Movement.

AFP: Deployment at Towns' Request

NC301146 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Lebanon, June 30 (AFP) — Syrian Army units, stationed in northern Lebanon, moved into the Sir al-Dinniyah region of some 20 villages immediately east of here Monday amid new tension between rival groups, local reports said.

About 100 militia from the SSNP had set out Sunday in search of units from the fundamentalist Islamic Unification Movement (IUM), accusing it of killing four of their men on Saturday night.

Monday's Syrian deployment, reportedly at the request of village leaders, was the first of its kind since 1983. Syrian officers were already supervising peace efforts at two besieged Palestinian camps in Beirut at the weekend.

Hundreds of militants from the IUM took refuge in nearby Sunni Moslem villages after Syrian forces moved into this northern capital last October 6, following heavy fighting. The IUM earlier controlled the city.

Some 700 men were reportedly led by Shaykh Hashim Minqarah, who set up bases on heights overlooking the villages two months ago. SSNP officials said Monday they had now moved east into the arid Mrebbin and Jouret al Njass [spelling as received] regions. But the IUM, a main ally of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat when he was here late in 1983, had also split, its emir, Shaykh Sa'id Sh'aban, entertaining good relations with Syrian allies.

Khalil 'Akkawi, chief of the IUM's main component, the Committees of the Districts and Mosques, was murdered February 9.

Al-Jumayyil Urges No Concessions to Terrorists

NC281531 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT
28 Jun 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has urged those countries that have citizens being held hostage in Lebanon not to make any concessions to terrorist groups. He told the British *Financial Times*: I do not believe that compromises in dealing with the terrorists or the evacuation of foreigners from Lebanon can solve the problem. He added: When you reward a terrorist, you are actually encouraging him to repeat his deed.

Al-Jumayyil called upon foreign states that have hostages in Lebanon to discuss the matter with him, saying: Let them help me so that I can help them. He emphasized that he will not resign. He predicted that Lebanon's economic difficulties, which are inseparable from its political problems, will compel the militia leaders to return to the negotiating table. He blamed the 12-year war in Lebanon for the economic crisis, and warned that failure to resume the dialogue will lead to the toppling of all the militia leaders.

Foreign Minister Receives U.S. Congressman Dornan
JN291856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
 1815 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan today. Attending the meeting were Dr 'Isam Hayyani, acting director of the American desk, and William Eagleton, U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

Says To Help Release U.S. Hostages
JN300533 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0504 GMT
 30 Jun 86

[Text] U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan, who arrived in Damascus the day before yesterday, announced that he handed Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' a letter carrying the signatures of 251 American parliamentarians appealing to President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene in order to release U.S. hostages held in Lebanon.

The U.S. congressman explained after the meeting that Al-Shar' officially promised that Syria will do all it can to help release the U.S. hostages.

Al-Asad: Release Effort To Continue
JN301157 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
 1115 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador in Damascus William Eagleton.

Dornan conveyed to the president a letter carrying the signatures of 263 members of the U.S. House of Representatives requesting the president's assistance to secure the release of the kidnapped Americans in Lebanon. The signatories to the letter expressed their pride and appreciation for the influence which the president had used to secure the release of David Dodge, former president of the American University of Beirut, in June 1983 and the release of the U.S. passengers aboard the TWA flight 747 in 1985. They said that the help offered by the president in both cases was decisive in bringing about a successful result which undoubtedly prevented more bloodshed and violence against innocent people. For this reason, they are making this new appeal for the president to use his great influence to secure the release of the five remaining American hostages. They said they are seeking this help on behalf of the hostages' families, who like many families in this region feel pain and are eager to see their innocent loved ones again.

Dornan described the U.S. representatives' letter to the president as one of the most important letters ever sent by U.S. congressmen to the president of a foreign state. He added that never before had a letter carried so many signatures from the U.S. Congress.

The president affirmed to Dornan that Syria understands the feelings of the kidnapped people's families and the humanitarian aspect of their cause, and that Syria will continue its efforts to

help release the hostages. The president said that in the past Syria tried not to link its efforts to secure the release of the hostages with the problems that occurred with the United States, and that it views the issue from a humanitarian angle and not from the angle of its relations with the U.S. Administration — relations which the Zionist lobby in the United States works to disturb.

Lebanese Speaker Al-Husayni Arrives From Moscow
JN271608 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT
 27 Jun 86

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, has expressed his pleasure with the results of his visit to Moscow and praised the Soviet leadership's support for UNIFIL's role in southern Lebanon. Speaking upon arrival in Damascus this afternoon from Moscow, Al-Husayni said that his talks in Moscow also touched on the fraternal role being played by Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad and the efforts it is exerting to help Lebanon in its struggle to liberate its land.

In a predeparture statement in Moscow, Al-Husayni expressed his appreciation for the Soviet Union's principled support for Lebanon in its struggle to liberate all of its territory from Israeli occupation and to regain its unity and sovereignty over its territory. Al-Husayni said that Lebanese disunity is due to Israel and its protectors, who sow discord and mistrust. He condemned the method of separate solutions to the region's problems and affirmed that the Camp David accords did not give anything to the Egyptian regime, but rather complicated the situation in the Middle East. Al-Husayni expressed Lebanon's support for the USSR's peace initiatives to purify the international climate and to stop the arms race for the sake of completely ridding mankind of the nuclear danger.

Algerian Foreign Minister Confers With Al-Shar'
JN271906 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
 1815 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi this evening. The meeting was attended by Diya'ullah al-Fattal, the foreign minister's assistant for political affairs; and Hunayn Hatim, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry. The talks revolved around relations between the two fraternal countries, the current situation in the region, and issues of common interest.

Meets With Al-Asad
JN281024 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
 1015 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi at 1030 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Algerian ambassador in Damascus. Talks dealt with the situation in the Arab region and the Mediterranean basin and issues of mutual interest.

Departs After 3-Day Visit

JN291156 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi left Damascus at 1100 today following a 3-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Hunayn Hatim, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-Hasib al-Istuwani, chief of protocol at the ministry, and Salih Boujoumaa, Algerian ambassador in Damascus and his embassy staff.

PDRY Chairman Al-'Attas Makes Statement on Arrival
JN281742 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1704 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 28 Jun (SANA) — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, arrived in Damascus at 1725 today on a visit to Syria at the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad. Heading those who received him were President Hafiz al-Asad, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and the PDRY Charge d'Affaires in Damascus Muhammad Mahmud al-Bihi.

Chairman al-'Attas is accompanied by Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, YSP Political Bureau member and foreign minister; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, Central Committee member and minister of state for unity affairs; Muhammad Haytham, Central Committee member and deputy chief of staff; 'Ali Isma'il, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Muhammad Ahmad Jarhum, minister of information and culture; Yasin Ahmad Salih, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Shaiy', adviser at the Presidency.

In a statement to reporters, Al-'Attas said: It pleases me and the accompanying delegation to visit fraternal Syria in response to an invitation from President Hafiz al-Asad to review the militant relations between our fraternal countries and means of promoting them and the current Arab situation, particularly the Zionist-imperialist challenges to the Arab liberation movement, its forces, and progressive regimes, chief among them fraternal Syria, which stands at the Arab frontline of steadfastness as a confrontation state against the Zionist enemy. I believe that our visit will contribute to exchanging views and discussing means of bolstering Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He

added: The visit will enable us to discuss the current international developments and our countries' stands on them. He said: We express our pride in the firm militant relations between our country and fraternal Syria and reiterate our full support for its steadfastness in defending Arab rights and fateful issues. We are confident that our visit will be positive and fruitful based on our common objectives and the interests of our and the Arab peoples.

Al-Asad, Al-'Attas Hold Meeting

JN281814 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, began with a closed meeting at 1930 today. The talks deal with the situation and developments in the region and in the Arab arena and with issues of mutual interest.

Hold Second Closed Meeting

JN291153 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas resumed their talks in a closed meeting at the presidential palace at 1000 today. The Syrian and PDRY sides held a meeting at 1200 today. The meeting was attended along with President Hafiz al-Asad, Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Ba'th Party; Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah; Comrade Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary general of the Ba'th Party; Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs. On the PDRY side, the meeting was attended by Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas; Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, YSP Political Bureau member and foreign minister; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, Central Committee member and minister of state for unity affairs; Muhammad Haytham, Central Committee member and deputy chief of staff; 'Ali Isma'il, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Muhammad Ahmad Jarhum, minister of information and culture; Yasin Ahmad Salih, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry; Shaiy' Muhsin, adviser at the Presidency; and Muhammad Mahmud Rubayshi, PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus.

Alignment Favors Shin Bet Inquiry Commission

TA290451 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Before today's Cabinet session Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will meet with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and discuss the question of an investigation into the Shin Bet affair with him. Mr Peres will also brief Mr Shamir on the Alignment ministers' position as it was formulated last night at the meeting in Mr Peres' residence.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that at the meeting a majority of the Alignment ministers decided that the irregularities in the evidence heard by the Zore'a and Blatman commissions should be investigated, and it was also decided that the political echelon's responsibility in the affair of the evidence should be examined because the operational echelon has been given the required defense. Our political correspondent also reports that at the discussion the prime minister said he did not have to provide a coverup for the political echelon. Mr Peres pointed out that he had defended in every possible way the institution for which he is responsible. The prime minister explained that the affair is not just a matter of the Alignment versus the Likud and has no connection with the rotation.

At the meeting in the prime minister's residence, three ministers expressed reservations about the investigation; they were Rabin, Bar-Lev, and Nehamkin. However, they announced that they would not vote against an investigation if it turned out that this was the position of the majority of the Alignment ministers.

Likud: Government Will Topple

TA290429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Last night the Likud leaders agreed that if the establishment of an inquiry commission into the Shin Bet affair is decided on, the government will no longer be able to exist. This is because if Prime Minister Shim'on Peres throws all his weight into a demand for an investigation, the Likud will regard this as casting suspicion onto Yitzhaq Shamir. The Likud members believe that in this case it will be necessary to go to elections. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav has also learned that in a conversation Peres and Shamir held the day before yesterday, Shamir explained that he would regard continued dealing with the affair after the pardon the president granted the Shin Bet head with great gravity. Last night the Likud leaders repeated their decision that they are opposed to a commission of inquiry. The National Religious Party has asked Minister Yosef Burg to oppose an investigation if the matter is put forward in the Cabinet.

Shamir: Attempt to Cancel Rotation

TA301010 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0950 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told IDF Radio that it is obvious that the Alignment's

attacks on him and the Likud are aimed at canceling the rotation. The Likud's stand, Shamir said, is clear: The rotation agreement must be upheld, and the Likud will prevent any upset in the implementation of this agreement. Our correspondent Yinon Shenqar talked with Yitzhaq Shamir as he emerged from the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee meeting:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] It disturbs me that today I have to devote much of my time and energy to unnecessary, internal problems instead of dealing with the very important political issues.

[Shenqar] The impression is that the attacks between the Likud and the Alignment could lead to a government crisis.

[Shamir] It is clear that now the focal point in this whole affair is political. The attacks are aimed at canceling the rotation. It is as clear as daylight.

[Shenqar] How is the Likud planning to react to this?

[Shamir] The Likud's position is clear. The coalition agreement must be fulfilled. We will prevent anything that might cause the cancelation of the agreement.

[Shenqar] Sir, are you not planning to adopt any stand in clarifying the matter of an inquiry commission....

[Shamir, interrupting] I object to any inquiry commission, just as the prime minister, the defense minister, and all the ministers who dealt with the matter objected from the very beginning. I see absolutely no justification for a change in this position. [end recording]

Shinuy To Quit Coalition

TA300554 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
30 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Against the backdrop of his belief that Yitzhaq Shamir will oppose any form of investigation into his involvement in the Shin Bet affair, Minister 'Ezer Weizman is initiating a proposal for the immediate dissolution of the national unity government and, with the agreement of the Likud, a call for general elections in October.

Last night 'Ezer Weizman told *Davar*: "This is a government which has come to the end of its road; It has not furthered the political cause because of mutual paralysis. It is fraught with substantial differences of opinion over the rule of law and supervision over the security services. I doubt Yitzhaq Shamir's leadership because he is only ready to show firmness on matters involving himself. This government will not last and logic therefore demands elections in October. The Labor Party has no need to fear them."

People in the Alignment think that if, following Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein's expected resignation from the

government, a chain reaction is sparked off and other ministers such as Health Minister Mordekhay Gur resign, the national unity government may be dissolved. Last night the Shinuy Secretariat decided that its representative, Minister Rubinstein, will resign if a commission of inquiry is not set up to examine the political echelon's involvement in the Shin Bet affair.

Debate on No-Confidence Motions

TA290941 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] The Cabinet has asked the Knesset to move forward the debate on the motions of no confidence over the Shin Bet affair and hold it tomorrow. At first it was intended that the debate be held on Tuesday. This was decided by the House speaker, in accordance with the procedure. Our correspondent has learned that the request to move forward the Knesset debate was submitted by the Prime Minister's Office. The motions of no confidence have been submitted by the MAPAM, HADASH, Citizens Rights Movement, Kakh, and the Progressive List for Peace factions.

Explosions Injure Several on Buses in Central Region

TA300414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] This morning a bomb exploded on a No 51 bus traveling in Tel Aviv. Several people sustained light injuries. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the bomb had been planted on the bus. It exploded while the bus was on Petah Tiqva Road, near the Sha'ul Hamelekh junction.

Last night an Egged Company bus passenger was slightly injured when a hand grenade was thrown at a bus on its way to Kefar Saba. The security forces have launched a search operation.

AFP: Force 17 Claims Responsibility

NC300932 Paris AFP in English
0914 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Jerusalem, June 30 (AFP) — Five people were injured on Monday when a bomb went off on an Israeli bus on the outskirts of Tel Aviv, police said.

The five casualties were taken to hospital but were said not to be seriously hurt.

Israeli security forces were questioning 30 Palestinian workers from the occupied territories in connection with the explosion.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed in a phone call to Agence France-Presse here by Force 17, a Palestinian unit, whose members used to serve as bodyguards to Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Rabin Sees Syrian Role in Madrid Airport Attack

TA291520 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has pointed an accusing finger at Syria, saying that Damascus played a part in the attempt to sabotage an El Al plane in Madrid over the weekend. Rabin also added that if tracks definitely led to a certain Arab country Israel would be faced with the serious dilemma of whether this would be a reason to set out to war, but noted that one should also be prepared for such an eventuality. The defense minister made these remarks in a rally marking the 10th anniversary of the Entebbe operation which was held at Tel Aviv University. His remarks are reported by our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck:

[Begin recording] [Beck] Minister Rabin said that fighting terrorism is a problem because sovereign countries support the terrorist organizations and this support adds a new dimension to this fight. The support comes in various forms: Financial assistance without which the terrorist organizations would not be able to operate; permission to operate from their sovereign territory; construction of training camps and headquarters; recruiting of men; freedom of movement; permission to organize with virtually no interference; as well as putting at their disposal the use of diplomatic means, such as passports and embassies.

Minister Rabin noted that he has grounds to believe that the weapons and explosives used in the terrorist attack at the El Al counters in Rome were smuggled in the diplomatic pouch of an Arab country and were handed over to the terrorists in Rome. As for the attempted terrorist attack in Madrid, the defense minister disclosed that the man who brought the explosive luggage to Madrid carried a Syrian passport. According to Rabin, his operators knew about his actions.

Nevertheless, the defense minister suggested that one should think over and over again when to launch a military operation — certainly a comprehensive one — against an Arab country that abets terrorism. However, he admitted that if any of the attacks on El Al aircraft would have succeeded Israel would have been faced with a dilemma.

[Rabin] Should we set out to war because of this, or should we look for other loopholes and ways? We must be prepared for such an eventuality, as well.

[Beck] According to the defense minister, Israel should fight terrorism as follows: First and foremost it must do whatever it can to reduce its vulnerability and, at the same time, increase the vulnerability of the perpetrators; secondly, it must broaden international cooperation in the war against terrorism so as to achieve at least some limited goals which would represent the beginning of the beginning. [end recording]

Rabin: Israel 'On the Alert'

TA290958 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Shapira]

[Excerpt] "I can say with full certainty that if Syria did not want Abu Musa [Sa'd Musa Muragha] to carry out the attack at Madrid airport, it could have prevented it. Abu Musa's organization is Syria's protege." This was stated by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday before a forum in Petah Tiqva.

Rabin said that of all the Arab countries, Syria is conducting an aggressive policy toward Israel. "Syria's policy is that guns come first, its serious economic situation notwithstanding. It is the Sparta of the Middle East. The Syrians have requested from the Soviet Union, and I believe they will also receive, more modern weapons than they have thus far received," Rabin said. He added that "if Syria attacks us suddenly and launches an all-out war, it will be my responsibility to make sure that we are on the alert and ready, but in a way that will not lead to an escalation. Syria is inferior to the IDF in its overall strength, and it knows that even if it surprises the IDF initially, in an extended war it will lose. However, we would like to prevent a war, even if we are bound to win it, because every war hurts."

Sela' Lawyers To Seek Immunity for Cooperation

TA290543 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
29 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Washington — Lawyers representing Col Avi'am Sela' are expected to meet here this week with the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia and other Justice Department officials investigating the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy case.

Lawyers Hayim Tzadok and Ram Kaspi and their Washington associate, Leonard Garment, are to attempt to arrange the ground rules for Sela's questioning by American officials.

Israeli officials said that Sela' — now reportedly commander of the Ramon Air Base in the Negev — is prepared to meet with U.S. officials, but only along the same lines as the other implicated Israeli officials, including Refa'el Eytan, the former intelligence agent who master-minded the Pollard operation.

Sela's lawyers are reportedly to press the Americans for immunity from any criminal prosecution in exchange for his cooperation in the investigation. They are also to insist that Sela' be interviewed only in Israel.

Pentagon Shelves Zakheim Report at Rabin Request

TA290641 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jun 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] Washington — Senior Pentagon sources have told Ha'aretz that the Zakheim report on the Lavi aircraft will be shelved and will not be published, following a request by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. "As far as we are concerned, we have no problem publishing the report and opening the data we have to public debate," the sources said, "but we have decided to accede to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's request and refrain from publishing it." The report includes data on the cost of building the aircraft according to the U.S. estimate and on the basis of information supplied to the U.S. delegation by Israeli

sources.

Sources associated with the delegation have reported that Israel fully cooperated with the delegation, but that on some issues the Israeli representatives were unable to provide data "because Israel simply does not have it." The sources rejected the Israeli contention that the investments in the Lavi (approximately \$1 billion) have reached a point of no return. "This is ridiculous," the sources said. "Besides, even the Israeli representatives are aware of this; this is a political, not a substantive argument."

As for the proposal to fuse the U.S. F-16 with the Israeli electronics systems, the sources said that this suggestion was brought up for discussion as far back as 1980, at the request of Minister Ari'el Sharon, but the U.S. report on the matter was shelved in Israel by order of Minister Moshe Arens, who was not prepared to listen to anything about an alternative to the Lavi.

Gaza Strip Muslim Extremist Violence Continues

TA291325 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
29 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] A Gaza doctor was severely beaten and hospitalized on Thursday in continuing violence by Islamic extremists, sources in Gaza said yesterday.

Dr Rabbah Mukhannah was attacked in Gaza's Rimal neighbourhood as he drove home from his clinic.

Two cars which had trailed him blocked his vehicle, and a gang, including members of the Islamic Mujama'a movement, fell upon him, breaking his legs and one arm, and beating him on the head. He was taken to Gaza's Shif'a Hospital for treatment.

Members of Mukhannah's family, who witnessed the attack from his home and went out to drive off the attackers, were also severely beaten and hospitalized. Mukhannah is known to have been critical of Mujama'a violence.

The attack, the latest in a wave of violence between rival Islamic and leftist groups in Gaza, came a day after the leader of the Mujama'a, Ibrahim Yazuri, was hospitalized after being attacked by an anti-Mujama'a group.

In Nabulus, a meeting of West Bank unionists, attended by MK Muhammad Mi'ari of the Progressive List for Peace, dispersed yesterday after security forces declared it an illegal assembly.

Israel 'Prepared To Withdraw' From Gaza Strip

TA270745 Jerusalem The JERUSALEM POST in English
27 Jun 86 pp 1, 20

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] Israeli officials have reportedly told deposed Gaza mayor Rashad al-Shawwa that Israel is prepared to withdraw from the Gaza Strip in return for an arrangement that will preserve Israeli

control of security and foreign affairs in the area.

Al-Shawwa told *The Jerusalem Post* he had discussed a withdrawal during conversations in recent months with Israeli and American officials on his proposal to have the territories captured in 1967 returned to Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

Al-Shawwa said he had rejected the idea that Israel maintain control of foreign affairs in the Strip; but added that there could be discussion and possible agreement on mutually-acceptable security arrangements.

Al-Shawwa said he had also discussed a possible internationally-guaranteed corridor from the Gaza Strip to the West Bank after the Strip reverted to Egyptian control. The corridor could pass through Israel, or run through northern Sinai to Al-Nuwaybi on the Sinai coast, and then continue by sea to Aqaba in Jordan, and from there to the West Bank.

Al-Shawwa's proposals, including details of his discussions with the American and Israeli officials were published yesterday in the East Jerusalem *Al-Bayadiri al-Siyasi* magazine. The journal said a high-ranking Israeli official had also told Al-Shawwa that Israel was prepared to withdraw from large parts of the West Bank but that strategic and religious reasons made a withdrawal from Gaza more feasible.

An informed Israeli source said last night that though "various ideas were discussed, nothing was concluded. There were proposals in the framework of noncommittal discussion," the source said. The source added he did not know of any concrete proposals of the type outlined by Al-Shawwa.

Israel Radio's Arabic service yesterday identified the Israeli and American officials who met with Al-Shawwa as Prime Minister Peres and U.S. ambassador Thomas Pickering. *Al-Bayadiri* reported that Al-Shawwa said he had initiated his proposal after contacts with U.S. representatives, in which he urged the U.S. to honour its commitment to UN Resolution 242 which speaks of inadmissibility of acquiring territory by force.

Al-Shawwa told *The Post* that Egypt had been enthusiastic about his ideas, but had made any agreement conditional on Jordanian approval. He said the PLO could not well oppose any plan to end Israeli occupation of the territories. Al-Shawwa reportedly met a top PLO official in Cairo last month to discuss his ideas. Al-Shawwa said that under renewed Egyptian rule in the Gaza Strip, a Palestinian legislative council could be revived, but with more extensive powers than the one that existed under Egyptian rule before 1967.

Al-Shawwa originally raised his plan in discussions with President Husni Mubarak last month in Cairo. The plan was reportedly vehemently rejected by Husayn when he later met with Mubarak in Aqaba. Mubarak then announced he would not pursue any proposal for the Gaza Strip without the agreement of Jordan.

Navy Unveils New Dolphin Type Helicopter
TA291523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] The Israeli Navy today unveiled a new helicopter which is operated from a missile boat. The helicopter, of the Dolphin type, is intended for discovering targets beyond the horizon. It is equipped with a new radar and is adapted to fight against submarines as well. It can also be used to closely aid task forces and in searching and rescuing crewmen.

The Navy commander, Rear Admiral Avraham Ben-Shoshan, told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the Syrian Navy has lately received several submarines and helicopters intended for fighting against submarines. He said that Libya too is equipping itself with modern vessels and that Syria and Libya are cooperating in the sphere of training terrorists.

ALGERIA

Reportage on State Visit by SFRY's Mikulic

Arrives 28 June

LD281334 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, Branko Mikulic, arrived in Algeria today on a 3-day state visit at the invitation of prime minister and alternate member of the FLN Political Bureau, Abdelhamid Ibrahimi. In a statement to the press on his arrival, Mikulic expressed his pleasure at visiting Algeria. He praised Algerian-Yugoslav relations which he termed very dear and strong and ever developing. He added that these relations go back to the [words indistinct]. He said that the bonds which tie the two countries together cover all fields and are characterized by identity of views on numerous issues particularly in regard to matters connected with the Nonaligned Movement. He spoke of the need to bolster and strengthen these relations on all fields, affirming that his visit will help him to discuss bilateral cooperation and preparations for the nonaligned summit in Harare.

Meets With Brahimi

LD282301 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT
28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The president of the SFRY Executive Council began a visit to our country today. After being met at the airport by the prime minister, Branko Mikulic outlined the framework of his visit to the press. The talks began with a private meeting between Branko Mikulic and Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi. The meeting, which was then opened up to include members of both official delegations, made it possible to take stock of bilateral cooperation in all its forms, as well as cooperation which is developing in a concrete way within the framework of the ties which unite Algeria and Yugoslavia, both nonaligned countries. International problems of common interest were also examined, namely, the situation in the region, peace and security in the Mediterranean, the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa, the situation in the Middle East, and common action within the Nonaligned Movement with a view to the upcoming summit in Harare. This first series of talks was characterized by a perfect unanimity of views.

Talks Held With Bendjedid

LD292203 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
29 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, received today Mr Branko Mikulic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, who is at present on an official visit to Algeria. The discussions during this meeting focused on bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and the means to strengthen them, in addition to the discussion of international issues of common interest. President Chadli Bendjedid held a banquet in honor of

Branko Mikulic today.

Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, today held discussions with Branko Mikulic at the Villa Djenane El Mufti. During the discussions, the two sides covered the different aspects of the relations existing between the two friendly countries.

LIBYA

Body of U.S. Pilot Reportedly Washes Ashore

LD292253 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic
2200 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] JANA has learned that the sea has washed up the body of a U.S. pilot on the shores of Bin Qardan, [Tripoli JANA in Arabic at 0700 GMT on 30 June transmits a report which it describes as a "corrected version" of the radio report, adding the following:

///[of Bin Qardan in Tunisia,] the shoulder [kitif] separating the (Al-Bayane) region and the sea, situated 16 km from the (Ra's al-Tayr) area. This pilot lost a hand when he participated in the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriya on 15 April and when his aircraft was shot down by the Libyan Arab air defenses along with dozens of U.S. aggressive aircraft. It is noteworthy that the body of another U.S. pilot was washed up by the sea on the Libyan Arab shores in the past after his aircraft was shot down.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Envoys, Representatives

Moroccan Envoy

LD282319 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
28 Jun 86

[Text] Today at noon the brother leader of the revolution received brother Abdelouahed Radi, secretary general of the Arab-African Union and personal envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco.

People's Representatives

LD282340 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2200 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution met yesterday evening with the secretariat of the General People's Congress, the General People's Committee [as heard], the General People's Committee of Municipalities, and the secretaries of the congresses of municipalities.

Burkinabe Envoy

LD291959 Tripoli JANA in English 1454 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahrwal 23, Shahr al-Sayf 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received Captain Henri Zongo, minister of economic development and member of the Revolutionary Council of Burkina Faso, as per-

sonal emissary of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council in the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso.

Jordanians Urged To Stage 'Revolutionary Act'

LD301000 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Popular masses in Jordan: Revolutionary Arab greetings. We address you at this decisive historical time with the message of the revolution, and call on you to stage a revolutionary act which will free our beloved Jordan from the treason of Husayn, this despicable man who has sold himself, as his forefathers did, to the enemies of the Arab nation. At these glorious historical moments, we want you to go out on the streets and declare a sweeping popular revolution against the brittle and dirty shameful and humiliating facades which Husayn and his rotten regime represent, this regime which has betrayed Arabism.

Husayn was wiping [the floor] of the U.S. Black House yesterday. Later he went kneeling to the U.S. aircraft-carrier — Britain — to seek the help of those enemies to assist him in suppressing and humiliating the Jordanian people and to help him to commit treason. This is very shameful indeed, O our masses in Jordan. It is very shameful to remain silent on Husayn's treason and the treason of his rotten and dirty regime. It is now our duty to shoulder arms against that regime and to destroy it and its capitulationist reactionary policy. It is our duty to bar all the ways in the face of that regime. The history of Arab resistance and heroic Jordan must be written anew. Shame must be wiped out now. Husayn and his regime must be kicked out from our pure Arab land. We must now lock the door for good in the face of anyone who wants to rule Jordan by suppressing the people of Jordan and dominating everything there. We must keep out anyone who want to betray Jordan and Arabism. Now we, the masses, must assume power. We must control everything and administer our own affairs.

Brothers in Jordan; this is the time for action. There is no justification for keeping silent on Husayn's treason. As you know, Husayn hails from a family well-known for its treason and his history is full of treason. His grandfather 'Abdullah and his other ancestors were traitors. They allied themselves with the Americans and the British. They sold out Arabism and signed the documents of treason a long time ago. We must destroy this lackey regime. It is a great shame for that regime to remain in power even for a single day. We must tell Husayn that we are free and liberated Arab masses who resist and challenge, and are prepared to sacrifice. We have a glorious history that Husayn cannot soil. Husayn now wants to misrepresent this history and wants to stick treason on every Arab citizen in Jordan. He now wants to totally misrepresent the history of the Arab nation. He wants to falsify the Arab nation's will and wants to sell the Arab nation to its enemies — the Zionists and the imperialists. By taking matters into our own hands and destroying that regime, we will not give him that opportunity. The masses must go out into the streets and stage a sit-in in the streets, airport, and all

roads leading to the palace of this lackey and traitor ruler. The masses must bar all paths in the face of his henchmen and not return to their homes until they have eliminated that regime and completely achieved their will and until Jordan becomes Arab, and the eastern front becomes a front of resistance. It is a shame that the eastern front is a peaceful front against Zionism. It is shameful to see the biggest front in the Arab homeland inactive. It is a shame not to see the guns of the valiant Jordanian army trained on the Zionists. We are now addressing the officers of the Jordanian army; they must start now to incite their detachments and soldiers on revolution. They must use their weapons against that lackey regime, not against the masses. They must train their weapons on that dirty regime.

Not long ago Husayn shook Reagan's hands which are stained with the blood of the martyrs and the innocents, dirty Reagan who shelled houses in Lebanon, and then in Tunisia, and Tripoli and Banghazi not long ago. Husayn is like him, a traitor, criminal, coward, and backward. We must raise the slogan of Jihad against this traitor. Husayn shamelessly went to see the child-killer Thatcher. He does not feel shame as regards his subservency and treason against the Arab nation. He feels no shame for his subservency to that whore. We must fight against and resist the rotten [Jordan regime]. The valiant soldiers and officers of the Jordanian army must mobilize the masses and distribute arms among them so that they can resist that lackey regime. They must call that regime's bluff in the streets of Jordan. They must expose that regime's lie which claims that both the police and the army are with it. We must expose these lies. We must prove that the arms, power, sovereignty, and anything else belong to the people. The hour of action has struck. O great masses in great Jordan, you must affirm this historical victory. You must prove that the life of treason is short, and that it is inevitable that treason should end. You must reaffirm that Arabism is present in Jordan.

We are with you. The revolutionary committees in the Arab homeland and the revolutionary committees in the Arab homeland await your action, as do the revolutionary committees throughout the world. It has been established that the lackey Jordanian regime has betrayed Arabism, wants to sell out Arabism, and wants to hand over all Arab territories [to the enemies]; that regime wants to reaffirm the existence of the Zionist empire which is hostile to the Arab presence. It wants to revive the accords of shame — the accords of Stable [Camp]David, as the lackey Mubarak is doing. The Jordanian regime has sold out everything. It no longer has any honor or dignity. It has violated the Jordanian Army's military honor. It has violated the entire honor of the Arab nation. We must destroy that regime and avenge our honor and dignity. We must destroy the big heads of that rotten, lackey, and traitorous regime. We are waiting. The hour of action, god willing, is near. Forward and the revolutionary struggle continues.

Soviet Cultural Delegation Visits Mesratah

LD281938 Tripoli JANA in English 1808 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Mesratah, Shawal 22, Shahr Al-Sayf 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Leonid Gorshkov, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and

deputy chairman of the Russian Soviet Republic, and the cultural delegation attending the Soviet cultural week, paid a visit to the city of Mesratah. The secretary of People's Committee for Services delivered a speech welcoming the Soviet delegation to the municipality. The secretary of the committee briefed the Soviet delegation on the history and civilisation of Mesratah and colossal achievements realised in various fields thanks to the great Al Fateh Revolution. An intellectual debate took place with the Soviet cultural delegation during which the popular masses system and its application on the soil of reality in Great Jamahiriyah in accordance with the third universal theory was explained. An intensive schedule of visits and tours was prepared for the Soviet delegation including an inspection tour to the steel factory, agricultural projects and production units at Mesratah municipality.

Tours Steel Works

LD291708 Tripoli JANA in English 0826 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Mesratah, Shawal 23, Shahr al-Sayd 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Soviet cultural delegation, which is at present visiting Great Jamahiriyah, yesterday visited the steel complex of Mesratah. The project officials briefed members of the delegation on various sections and units of the complex and phases of its realisation. Also, the delegation paid a visit to the poultry and cows project at Tawar-gha where officials explained to them the objectives of the project and its contribution to self sufficiency in Great Jamahiriyah. On the other hand the Soviet folk music group gave a tremendous performance at the hall of Al-Khalij hotel [words indistinct] aspects of Soviet popular heritage within the Soviet cultural week in Great Jamahiriyah.

JANA Reports USSR Proposal for Mediterranean

LD231023 Tripoli JANA in English 0939 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, Shawal 22, Shahr al Sayf 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Soviet assistant foreign minister said, in a press conference yesterday in Rome, that the USSR put forward a proposal for a European conference on the Mediterranean to reach an agreement which will bring to this basin security and peace. The Soviet official asserted the need for the withdrawal of foreign fleets including the American and Soviet from the Mediterranean. He added terrorists use American weapons to execute their criminal and terroristic operation.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Proposes Pan-Maghreb Institution

LD272115 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1622 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Address by King Hassan II to special session of the Chamber of Representatives "in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the Constitution"; in Rabat — live, read by Royal Adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira]

[Excerpts] Respected representatives: Morocco may be proud of and cherish its experience. Not a day passes without our conviction

being strengthened that it has been and will continue to be, God willing, a successful experience. We opted for our course without hesitating for even a moment as soon as we took the throne of our glorious ancestors, at a time when the Third World was wondering about its fate. We are now more persuaded, by both our instinct and our reason alike, that God Almighty guided us to choose the best path at a time when many were warning us of the dangers of democracy and holding before us the shadowy threats of fragmentation and divisions which, they claimed, were sources of immobility, weakness, and lack of efficiency.

Our democracy is no doubt not merely a result of the written text representing it — the constitution — because democracy has become deeply rooted in our laws and has always been the behavior and the will that characterizes our nation: It is embodied in the behavior and traditions of our nation. This point is, in our view, a fundamental factor in which everyone must take a strong interest so that our constitution may always remain a living document.

This is and will remain the foundation on which our behavior is based, God willing. This foundation is dictated to us not by necessity, but by our conception of democracy as being, in the first place, moral behavior built on virtue and earnest concern for the nation. The first virtue which must characterize every official is to involve our subjects in the decisions which concern them and their future in general.

Respected representatives, a character exists which derives its strength from deeply rooted foundations in our nation; it has linked and will always link us with our people. This charter is concerned first of all with the security of our homeland, especially its external security, the burden of which we are expected to shoulder under all circumstances. This deep-seated character was embodied in our constitution, which made us the guarantor of the independence of the homeland and of the integrity of its territory. To carry out this task, we have at our disposal various means, among which we must mention first of all our brave royal armed forces, which have for more than 10 years been facing an enemy which persists in its perfidy. Our forces fight with unparalleled bravery and dedication, which gains them the admiration of everyone and makes them a close-knit and formidable army. In our on-the-spot reviews of the army, we observed the nationalism and spirit of sacrifice of its men of different ranks in assuming the heavy responsibility which now lies on their shoulders.

Here we cannot but once again praise them and their brothers the gendarmes, the auxiliary forces, and the national security men, and express to them our gratitude, which is well deserved and which comes from all our people, who see in those who are fighting and sacrificing themselves so that the integrity of our territory remains secure a source of pride and a joy for the entire homeland.

The problem which faces us today must not be considered in any way an insurmountable obstacle since its solution stems naturally from history, legal principles, and the examples we have followed and for the achievement of which we have never ceased to struggle. Wisdom and reason dictate that we must not stop dealing with this problem and must continue efforts to put an end to it. We must also direct our thinking toward the large group of

Maghreb countries, even if the road is still full of obstacles, the generation which fought and sacrificed for the liberation of our countries must not cease its efforts but must accomplish the work which began. Then the skeptical ones and those who claim to be wise will discover the reality facing them, as well as possibilities offered by contemporary changes.

The world is continuously changing and developing. In order not to be exposed to grave danger, we all have to raise our aspirations and goals and put our disputes behind us. Only then will the virtues and beauty of the broad horizons be revealed, and we will see great projects, which are the only way to overcome the factors of dispersement, division, and inability. Yes, we should not hide the difficulties from our vision. On the contrary, we should make them a subject for joint efforts. These joint efforts should be frank, deep, and permanent, and should not be restricted to the higher authorities in our countries.

Since we have opened the door for dialogue and exchange of views in our country and have adopted this as our policy and course, why do not we take this as a rule whose jurisdiction extends to our Maghreb group? Nobody will lose as a result of this experiment. In this way, our peoples will have the opportunity, through their representatives, to participate in carrying out this joint construction. It is true that in this field there is a nucleus, but what we pursue will differ from this, a difference which we would like to be a qualitative one and not restricted to minor changes which do not affect the essence. [as heard]

In Tangier in 1958, the first meeting was held of the representatives of three political parties — the Neo-Destour Party from Tunisia, the FLN from Algeria, and from Morocco the Istiqlal [Independence] Party, which was then on its own in the Moroccan Government. Since then, it has become a tradition that these parties meet, more or less every year, to celebrate the anniversary of their first meeting. There is no doubt that what these parties discuss during their meetings contributes to bringing our peoples together and achieving better understanding between the peoples. However, this honorable organization, whose benefits we do not intend to deny, remains in our opinion incomplete and suffers from shortcomings in comparison to our institutions. The reason is that the Neo-Destour Party and the FLN are the only parties of the two countries which they represent, while it is clear that this is not the case with the Istiqlal party in Morocco. As for the Socialist Union of Popular Forces, which joined the group, undoubtedly it was at first considered by the Tunisian and Algerian parties as a wing of Istiqlal.

Our wish is to establish a broad institution with a new collective form, and in which the three Maghreb countries are represented according to the regulations of each country. [applause] At this stage, the matter definitely concerns only a consultative institution. However, even if this institution were not to have decision-making authority, it would make a great contribution and provide an undeniable benefit in helping those responsible for our public affairs in shouldering their heavy burdens.

We know that our wish is the wish of all our peoples who aspire for unity and fraternity. May God grant this wish for all the great prosperity which will result from it. Therefore, we appeal to all parties represented in your honorable chamber to respond to this

call of ours and to submit to us a list of nominees to represent Morocco in the consultative collective institution whose formation we propose.

May God guide you, and may peace and God's mercy be upon you.

King Dispatches Message to Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi
LD271700 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
27 Jun 86

[Text] Abdelouahed Radi, secretary general of the Arab-African Union, left today for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya carrying a message from His Majesty King Hassan II, may God make him victorious, to Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. Abdelouahed Radi made the following statement concerning his mission:

[Radi] I am heading for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with a message from His Majesty King Hassan II to His Excellency Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

[Question indistinct]

[Radi] No, this time the visit is not within the context of my office as secretary general of the Arab-African Union. But I was entrusted by his majesty with a special mission to His Excellency Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

SUDAN

Prime Minister, Delegation Tour Military Units
JN271108 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June, SUNA — Prime Minister and Minister of Defence al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the delegation accompanying him returned here yesterday from Al-Ubayyid after a three-day inspection tour of the military units affiliated to central area command. Meanwhile Al-Mahdi said in a press statement that he has directed the concerned authorities in southern Kordufan to follow stability of life there in preparation for the next agricultural season. He said rainfall situation is promising and that the citizens are ready for farming there. On the other hand the prime minister has directed the Armed Forces Engineering Corps to construct a bridge at (Khawr al-Sinjia) in southern Kordufan which divides the northern and the southern parts of the region.

Army, Government Responsibilities Delineated
JN291505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA) — General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, today said the Armed Forces are not suffering from a difficult situation in southern Sudan and that they are performing their duties in the best way possible despite their limited resources. He also said: We are trying to solve the problem peacefully, politically, fairly, and successfully, adding that reaching a peaceful solution is the government's responsibility and maintaining security for the citizens and the homeland is the Armed Forces' duty.

Regarding the Armed Forces' stand on the security and economic deterioration in the country, Gen Taj al-Din said that the Army assumed power twice in Sudan prompted by some officers' ambitions. On these two occasions, the Armed Forces supported the people and expressed the people's will. He added that if anything threatens the country's security and safety, the duty of the Armed Forces is to safeguard the country's security and safety with the support of popular unanimity.

Militias Attack 'Outlaw Camps' in South

JN271036 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June, 27, SUNA — The people's militia forces which were formed by the citizens of (Kopoeta) southern Sudan raided the outlaws' camps in the 14th of the current June at the site of (Jabal al-Dahab), killing eight outlaws and losing seven of its forces. Moreover the militias have seized a large number of arms and ammunitions. Meanwhile the outlaws pounded Loahospital on Juba-Nimule road in Eastern Equatoria destroying the hospital equipments.

Refugees Relocated

JN271047 Khartoum SUNA in English 1018 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Juba, June 27, SUNA - Some 2,800 refugees have been shifted to a new settlement near Yei City, Western Equatoria Province due to sabotage and looting activities carried out by the outlaws of the western area of the East Equatoria Province. On the other hand, an authoritative source at the refugees commissioner told SUNA that a great number of Ugandan refugees expressed willingness for voluntary repatriation and that two thousand of them were being registered prior to transporting them home. He added that 4,734 have been transported to their areas across the border while necessary measures are taken to resettle those refugees who do not wish to return home at an area near Yei River.

33 Reported Dead

JN291437 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1419 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Juba, 29 Jun (SUNA) — Thirty-three outlaws were killed by the People's Armed Forces in the (Jungles Saw) area [Mantiqat Minshar al-Ghabat] in East Equatoria Province last week. This was announced today by a military source in the Armed Forces, who also said that during the clash the Armed Forces seized seven Kalashnikov rifles, a number of vehicles, foodstuffs, and clothing.

Reportage on SPLA-SPLM-Alliance Meeting

VOA Reporting Denounced

EA261621 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The liaison committee meeting between the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Nation continued its deliberations yesterday in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. Our correspondent in Addis Ababa said that yesterday's talks concentrated on comments by the SPLM-SPLA delegates on the reports by the alliance on the creation of a conducive atmosphere leading to the holding of the constitutional conference. Our correspondent says that the two delegations are reluctant to release any information on the progress of talks to the public until the end of the meeting, which is expected to be tomorrow. Our correspondent adds that both the SPLM and the SPLA and the alliance have emphasized the need for continuous meetings and exchange of views on how the Sudan's problems could be solved peacefully through (?dialogue).

On the other hand, a spokesman for the SPLM-SPLA has deplored the misreporting by the Voice of America Arabic service which claimed last night that one of the conditions for the movement's participation in the constitutional conference is the resignation of the government. But the SPLM-SPLA says that after the constitutional conference the government should resign to give way to an interim administration to include the SPLM-SPLA in order to implement their conference's resolutions.

ANGOLA

Trade Minister Denies Regime Met With UNITA

MB270943 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 26 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] According to the publication *Africa Confidential*, there was a covert high-level meeting here in London earlier this month between top officials of UNITA and Angola's ruling MPLA. UNITA is, of course, fighting a rebel war with considerable South African backing against the MPLA.

Well, Angola's Foreign Trade Minister Ismael Martins is in London. He gave a press conference this morning and afterwards Willy Day asked him if the reports of a meeting were true.

[Begin recording][Martins] Now, first of all, I would like to make it absolutely clear that no senior member of the Angolan Government has met any individual of UNITA to talk about reconciliation. This has not taken place. A trial balloon has been somehow sent to the air to see whether we would react positively to this. People of UNITA are acting on behalf of South Africa. They are traitors to the cause of the Angolan people and we will not talk to them about reconciliation. What we say, and we honor this commitment, is that we are ready to accept the Angolans who are willing to come and work for the building of the nation. We have accepted quite a number of them already: ex-FNLA's [Angolan National Liberation Front], commanders of FNLA-COMIRA [Angolan Military Resistance Committee]. One of them today is president of one of the oil companies in Angola. He is holding a responsible position in Angola, and there are others holding important positions in Angola (although) people found that this course of action was the wrong one vis-a-vis the national feeling. So, this is what we have put forward, but I would like to restate it again that there has not been and will not be such meetings that have been presented in the press as having taken place. Terrorists are terrorists. People come to plant bombs in Angola, to destroy, to kill people. They join hands with the worst enemies of Africa — apartheid South Africa. It is impossible.

[Day] Is the argument about terrorism very much similar to the one used by South Africa when it bans movements like the ANC? Surely, the calls for negotiations which are coming from all over the world to South Africa must be rather similar to a call for negotiations between yourselves and UNITA?

[Martins] That is ridiculous. The ANC is a national liberation movement whose fight is recognized by the whole world, by the international community, and, above all, recognized by the people, the majority of the people of South Africa. We are a government, responsible, with relations with everybody in the world, except South Africa. We are not a colonial state. There is no colonial situation in Angola to be overturned. UNITA is being (used by) South Africa to satisfy a man's ambition — Savimbi who has [word indistinct] himself to South Africa to come back and do terrorism in Angola. It doesn't pay. He is a loser — he is going to be. There is an answer to this problem. Don't give them credibility, don't print news that is fiction. [laughs] You know, if you wish, come to Angola, see us, talk to us and see what is going on in Angola today. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Threatens Anti-Sanctions Countermeasures

MB272028 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2007 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 27, SAPA — South Africa would be forced to send home workers from the neighbouring states in the event of further punitive sanctions against the Republic which would also threaten cross-border cooperation, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Reacting to a statement issued after the European Community summit in the Hague which ended today, the minister said the neighbouring states would be "making a mistake" if they expected that South Africa's infrastructure would continue to be made available to them, as further economic steps against the Republic might force the government to curtail — or even end — important services and cooperation.

In a statement read by his spokesman to SAPA, the foreign minister said the Republic would welcome the mooted visit by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe provided he came to gain firsthand knowledge on the "facts and realities" in South Africa and to make a contribution to end violence. On the other hand, the South African Government was not prepared to be prescribed to from overseas on how to solve the country's problems and what measures were needed to protect the population against violence and terrorism.

Mr Botha criticised the "threats of further boycotts" as contained in the EEC summit statement, and said it was surprising how much time Western governments had to keep themselves busy with discussions on South Africa, instead of devoting attention to the needs of their own populations. It was also surprising that the European governments were apparently not interested in the economic regression and suffering that was increasing in so many countries.

Reacts To Howe Statements

MB301013 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
0830 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says he is surprised by statements made by his British counterpart, Sir Geoffrey Howe, about his proposed visit to South Africa. Sir Geoffrey said in London he regards his visit next month as a chance to persuade the South African Government to dismantle apartheid.

Mr Botha, in an interview with SABC, reacted by saying the British minister ought to be well informed about the steps already made in South Africa to dismantle apartheid. He says Sir Geoffrey could benefit by his visit, during which he could be provided with firsthand information by the government about developments in South Africa.

Healey Says Reforms Miss 'Real Issue'; Departs
MB272026 Johannesburg SAPA in English
 2005 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 27, SAPA — Although some of the government's reforms had been more than cosmetic, they did not address the "real situation," Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Party's shadow foreign secretary, said before leaving the country today. "Now the issue is about majority rule. There cannot be the slightest disagreement about that. All that needs to be negotiated is what rights the minority will have and the length of the transitory period."

He said he had not previously realised the majority of black opinion was in favour of sanctions and he had been struck during his four-day visit by the depth of disgust most anti-apartheid leaders felt for the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher. He had noted "big changes" since his last visit to South Africa in 1970, including the emergence of large trade unions and the United Democratic Front [UDF].

"On the other hand, South Africa seems to be much more of police state (now) than it was then. What worries me most is that the consequence could be an eruption of uncontrolled violence which will result in a bloodbath worse than World War Two."

White businessmen he met for lunch today agreed with his prediction but, "we differed on the issue of sanctions," Mr Healey said. They felt sanctions would not produce change in the right direction, but I received absolutely no reply from them as to what should be the alternative."

He said he had met a variety of South Africans, from UDF and union leaders to prominent businessmen, and "nobody thinks the situation will be capable of improving if it continues as it is ... for the next five years."

Mr Healey and his Labour colleague, Mr Donald Anderson, flew out of South Africa tonight for Lusaka to meet the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo. Mr Healey said there were several incidents he was aware of which he would take up with the South African embassy in London — which could not be discussed or reported in South Africa in terms of the state of emergency.

He went on to say: "The impression the government likes to give of black fighting black is ... a patent attempt to mislead the world." Commenting on the mooted visit to South Africa by the British foreign minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Healey said Dr Beyers Naude and the Rev Allan Boesak had said black leaders would not meet him.

He did not "despair" of the Afrikaner community, citing Dr Beyers Naude as an example, and referring to a "spirited" group of Afrikaans students who offered him bananas on his arrival in South Africa on Tuesday. "The demonstration was totally lacking in bitterness," he said. Mr Healey returns to London on Monday.

Abolition of Influx Control Act Published
MB271528 Johannesburg SAPA in English
 1503 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 27, SAPA — The abolition of Influx Control Act, 1986, No 68 of 1986 was published in a *Government Gazette* that was released in Cape Town today.

The act repeals the laws relating to influx control in respect of black persons and amends the Black Administration Act, 1927, so as to repeal certain provisions relating to the removal of "black tribes, communities or persons from land occupied by them; to amend the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, so as to provide for the uniform application of the act in respect of all persons irrespective of the population group to which they belong; to adjust the fines which may be imposed for contraventions of the act; to provide for controlled squatting on land designated by the minister of constitutional development and planning; to amend the Slums Act, 1979, so as to provide for the application of that act in the areas under the jurisdiction of local authorities in terms of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982, and to provide for incidental matters.

The Provincial Government Act, 1986, No 69 of 1986, was also published and makes provision for the dissolution of provincial councils.

Buthelezi Addresses Mass Meeting in Soweto Stadium

No National Council Decision
MB291209 Johannesburg SAPA in English
 1156 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Soweto, Sunday — The proposed National Council could be the beginning of the final victory in the black struggle for liberation, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a mass meeting in the Jabulani Stadium here today. But he warned that the political progress which South Africa should be now be making would remain halted until the state of emergency was lifted.

He again made it clear that he could have nothing to do with the National Council unless a freed Mr Nelson Mandela could choose whether or not to take part. However, if Mr Mandela and others like him were given this choice, if the council were indeed aimed at negotiating a new constitution acceptable to all and if it were not merely a talking shop but given "bite" it would be foolhardy for blacks to reject it out of hand.

Chief Buthelezi described the former ANC leader's continued incarceration and that of people like him, including the PAC's [Pan Africanist Congress] Mr Zeph Mothopeng, as the hamstringing of black political development. He said that, in the final analysis, the question of whether or not blacks entered the National Council depended on whether they believed it could be used to bring about a constitution with which they agreed.

He wanted black South Africa to know that he was nowhere near to saying yes or no to the council. Only a draft bill had been prepared and as a black leader he had to reserve judgement. The state president had not disclosed why he had called a federal

Congress for the National Party in August, Chief Buthelezi said, and blacks would wait to see what courage he displayed then.

He pointed that if the National Council were introduced it would be during the Parliamentary session in September and it was therefore not necessary for blacks to rush into a decision now. At this stage he was simply seeking agreement that blacks must look at the council very carefully and that, if the conditions he had outlined were met, it would be foolish to reject it out of hand. However, as a constituency leader and a democrat he would make no final decision in this regard until he had canvassed black opinion very widely.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said that when black demands for freedom from apartheid's oppression in their own country were met with further oppression and increased violence from the state blacks were entitled to become angry. Their anger was their greatest asset in the struggle for liberation. But anger could be used or abused and could be a potent weapon or a terrible danger. The time had come to recognise that anger employed without wisdom achieved nothing for the noble cause which it should be serving in South Africa.

At this crucial time there were some who were allowing their anger to be used to create horrifying confrontations among their own people. Such black-on-black violence must now be eradicated along with the politics of coercion.

He had come to Soweto to be with the people in their hour of need as he had done for 10 years during Inkatha's existence and before that — "and today we must gather our strength and rally our resources before it is too late." Chief Buthelezi said: "It is because we have no democratic rights in this country that apartheid has trampled all over us...if we have no democratic rights in the struggle for liberation, those who pose as liberators will also end up trampling all over you."

Black South Africa was simply not prepared to exchange one dictator for another and one hideous political system for another. A black oppressor was just as hideous as a white oppressor — "we want democracy and we want it now."

34 Injured After Rally

*MB300536 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 30 Jun 86*

[Text] The first political rally to be held in South Africa since the declaration of the state of emergency has been marked by bloodshed. The rally, addressed by KwaZulu Chief Buthelezi, was held at Soweto's Jabulani stadium yesterday. Reports say between 10,000 and 20,000 people attended. Officials have confirmed that 34 people were injured when a bus was attacked on the way back to KwaZulu. The UPI news agency quotes an eyewitness as saying at least one person was killed, but the government's Information Bureau says there were no deaths.

The bureau says the injuries occurred in a three-bus pile-up after a petrol bomb was hurled at one of the convoy of vehicles. The device did not ignite. And police headquarters in Pretoria says a man was arrested at the rally carrying an unlicensed firearm. The

man, said to be from Umlazi in Natal, was picked up at the stadium in possession of a revolver. Police say he has been taken into custody.

Nonwhites Appointed to Provincial Committees

*MB272019 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1958 GMT 27 Jun 86*

[Text] Cape Town, June 27, SAPA — Blacks have been appointed to executive posts in second-tier government for the first time with the announcement of Executive Committees (EXCOS) that will replace the provincial councils from July 1. Three of President P.W. Botha's 20 EXCO appointees for the four provinces are black, two are Indian and one a coloured.

Whites will have the majority of members in each province except in Natal, where the EXCO — including the administrator — will comprise three whites, two Indians, and one coloured person. The administrators of all four provinces, who will chair the EXCOS, will be white.

Of the 20 EXCO appointees named by the minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis, today:

- Two are MPs, one in the House of Assembly and the other in the House of Delegates.
- Four are members of the President's Council.
- Eight are current members of Provincial Councils, seven of whom are MECs [members of Executive Committees].

The appointments will necessitate two Parliamentary by-elections, both in Natal, in the seats of Mr Val Volker (NP [National Party] Klip River) and Mr Mohammed Joosub (NPP [National People's Party] Brickfield).

Mr Heunis described the appointment of the new executive committees as "a first step in a new era of provincial government. "It is in line with the constitutional concept of shared responsibility and decision making in general affairs," Mr Heunis said. He added: "The provincial administrators will increasingly become development oriented and the transfer of additional functions will be made known in due course."

Reportage on Detaining of Zwelakhe Sisulu

*MB280544 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0530 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, June 28, SAPA — The editor of the Johannesburg fortnightly newspaper, the *New Nation*, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, has disappeared. There are fears he has been kidnapped. Four armed white men, two of them wearing balaclavas, arrived at his home in Dube, Soweto, early yesterday and took him away, telling his wife: "You will see your husband next year."

The Bureau for Information has said that when people are detained, their family will be notified immediately. By late

yesterday the Sisulu family had not heard anything. Mrs Zodwa Sisulu said she and her husband were startled out of their sleep by the sound of their front gate being broken down as the intruders barged in. They also flattened a garden wall.

"All of them were white men," she said. "When we opened the door we saw four guns pointing at us. They told my husband: 'Pack some clothes, but not for a holiday in Mauritius.' They were rude, arrogant and abusive and one of them followed me when I went to the toilet. They confiscated a video cassette without giving a receipt. As they drove Zwelakhe away they shouted that I would see him again next year.

Mrs Sisulu has reported her husband's disappearance to her lawyers. Mr Sisulu, whose father Walter is serving life imprisonment with Nelson Mandela at Pollsmoor Prison, was the 1984 recipient of the Nieman Fellowship for journalists and spent a year at Harvard University. In 1980 he was president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa and led a protracted strike by black journalists throughout the country. He and four colleagues on the organization's executive were banned and house-arrested. Mr Sisulu was later detained without trial and spent over nine months in detention.

No Information Bureau Comment

MB280922 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0920 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, Sapa — Attempts to obtain clarity from the Bureau for Information today regarding the "abduction" of Johannesburg newspaper editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu from his home early yesterday were unsuccessful. Bureau spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said he could not comment on any person who may be in detention. He was also unable to discount that Mr Sisulu had been detained. The authorities have so far declined to comment on reports that four armed white men, two of them wearing balaclavas, were seen taking Mr Sisulu away, telling his wife: "You will see your husband next year." The bureau is the main official source of information available to the media.

Le Grange Confirms Detention

MB290446 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1731 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today confirmed the detention on Friday of *New Nation* editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu. A statement issued from the minister's office in Pretoria tonight said PFP MP for Houghton Mrs Helen Suzman had questioned Mr Le Grange on the detention on Friday and was "informed the Sisulu family was well aware Mr Sisulu had been arrested and detained by police on Friday. Police deny allegations by members of the family who said Mr Sisulu was abducted by men wearing balaclavas. It's a lie aimed at discrediting the police to create confusion and doubt," the statement said.

'No Comment' on Charges

MB300941 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0930 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 30 SAPA — A Ministry of Law and Order spokesman would not comment today when asked whether detained newspaper editor Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu would be charged with any offence. The ministry earlier confirmed that Mr Sisulu was detained on Friday [27 June], breaking its policy of not publicly confirming detentions to reject allegations that he had been abducted from his home by men wearing balaclavas.

Asked if publication of Mr Sisulu's fortnightly newspaper, the *New Nation*, would be stopped, the ministry spokesman today said that this would be "considered on merit" and that no decision had been taken. According to the emergency regulations a person may be detained if this is deemed necessary for the maintenance of public order, the safety of the public or of the detainee, or for the termination of the state of emergency.

The minister of law and order may, without hearing any person or notifying anyone, subsequently order the person to be detained for any period. No charges need be brought.

Stoffel Botha Expels FRG Television Reporter

MB301103 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1058 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, June 30 SAPA — A West German television reporter has been ordered to leave South Africa by Thursday night. Dr Heinrich Buettgen, the Southern Africa correspondent for the ARD German Television Network, was informed in a telex from the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, that he considered it "in the public interest" to order Dr Buettgens removal from the country.

The telex from Mr Botha reads: "In terms of powers vested in me by Section 45 of the Admissions of Persons into the Republic of South Africa Regulation Act 1972, (Act 59 of 1972) I have considered it to be in the public interest to order your removal from the Republic of South Africa by midnight Thursday July 3."

Dr Buettgen can make representations to the minister before 10am on Wednesday. Dr Buettgen — who has been in South Africa for four years — said he would appeal. Dr Buettgen, 55, is the fourth foreign newsman to be expelled from the country since the state of emergency was declared on June 12.

Security Operation Under Way in Cape Town Township

MB271824 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1600 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpt] There has been an extensive security forces operation in Cape Town's Nyanga Township. Police Liaison Officer Captain Jan Calitz says the operation was conducted to keep a strong security force presence in the area and to conduct a house-to-house search for weapons and explosives.

ANC Insurgents Indicted in Plane Attack Plot*MB271231 Johannesburg SAPA in English*

1210 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 27, SAPA — Three African National Congress (ANC) insurgents entered South Africa on a mission to shoot down South African Air Force [SAAF] aircraft with SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles, a high treason indictment served on the men in a Johannesburg Magistrates Court yesterday alleged. Mr Sibusisa Ngwenya, 32, of Dube Village, Soweto; Mr Guy Malamba, 25, of Umlazi, Durban; and Mr Abraham Lentswane, 30, of zone 2, Meadowlands, Soweto; were arrested on June 13 and charged with high treason, alternatively terrorism. They were not asked to plead and will stand trial in the Rand Supreme Court on August 4.

The men all received military training in neighbouring states before returning to South Africa, it was claimed. Mr Lentswane allegedly joined the ANC in 1972 and received training in East Germany and the Soviet Union, according to the indictment. Mr Malamba allegedly joined the ANC in 1981 and Mr Ngwenya in 1982.

It was claimed that their aims were to return to South Africa and:

- Establish a communications link with the ANC;
- Recruit members to the ANC;
- Establish a safe base for the ANC in the Pretoria-Johannesburg area;
- Reconnoitre electricity or power stations in the Pretoria-Johannesburg area with a view to sabotage;
- Reconnoitre the Swartkops and Waterkloof SAAF bases near Pretoria and other air bases unknown to the state with a view to sabotage;
- Construct a car bomb to be detonated in the densely populated Witwatersrand-Pretoria region; and
- To kill a Durban policeman, Det-Sgt Thabane Luthuli.

Mr Sibusisa allegedly had in his possession in a Meadowlands House on December 17 and 18 a variety of foreign arms and ammunition including 27 Russian hand grenades, three AK47 assault rifles, 12 AK47 magazines and 360 rounds, 10 demolition charges, 10 limpet mines, a Makarov pistol and two Westclox stopwatches adapted for utilisation as explosive timing devices.

The state indicated that it intended calling 46 people to give evidence in the trial.

Four 'ANC Terrorists' Killed in Skirmish*MB280903 Johannesburg SAPA in English*

0902 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 28, SAPA — Four ANC terrorists were shot dead in a skirmish with police near the Botswana border last night. Bureau for Information spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said in Pretoria today that the men lobbed several hand grenades at police when their light bakkie was stopped at a roadblock near Nietverdiend, 30 km from the border, at 9pm. Police shot four men dead with rifle fire while a fifth suspected terrorist escaped. A policeman was hospitalised with a slight eye injury, caused by

shrapnel. Three AK-47 rifles, nine loaded magazines and three grenades were impounded by police. Investigations were continuing, Mr Mellet said.

Anti-UDF Pamphlets Air-Dropped on Cape Peninsula*MB280606 Johannesburg SAPA in English*

0605 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 27, SAPA — At least two series of anti-United Democratic Front pamphlets were dropped in various areas in the peninsula today. In terms of the emergency regulations, comment on the matter from the UDF may not be published. In one incident, several thousand pamphlets were scattered over the Claremont business district, one of the busiest in the peninsula. It is believed they were dropped from an aircraft. The same pamphlets were found outside a cafe in Ryland Estate during the early hours of the morning. The emergency regulations prohibit as subversive any publications, including pamphlets, which would engender or aggravate feelings of hostility between people or groups.

Arson Suspected in 'Free Mandela' Office Fire*MB291133 Umtata Capital Radio in English*

1100 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Police are investigating a charge of arson following a fire yesterday at a Hillbrow building which houses the offices of the Free Mandela Campaign. The fire started in Freeway House on the corner of (?Yell) and De Korte Streets at three different places. The Bureau for Information says a plastic container with turpentine was found later in the building.

Chain Store Workers End Johannesburg Strike*MB271613 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*

1500 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] The numbers of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union, who have been on strike at a number of chain stores in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle area for the past 2 weeks, began returning to work today. The Woolworths group had its full complement of workers again today and in other groups the situation is expected to return to normal in the next few days.

Labor Group Reports Unionist Detentions Exceed 900*MB281138 Johannesburg SAPA in English*

1137 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 28, SPA — About 920 trade unionists are known to be in detention and 15 have been recently released, according to a report released today by the Labour Monitoring Group (LGM). The figure includes 183 shop stewards and officials who were detained individually and 740 workers who were arrested en-masse at their factories while on strike, the LMG said.

This updates the figure of 171 union detentions contained in a report released by the LMG earlier this week. The latest report takes into account the subsequent release of 15 unionists, 27 new detentions and the mass arrest off workers. The report says the 740 workers were detained about 10 days ago while on strike at various dairy depots in Johannesburg. They were demanding the release of detained union members.

A strong feature of the detentions is that a large number of shop stewards as opposed to officials have been taken in, the report said. The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) has been hardest hit as 88 percent of the individual detentions are from unions affiliated to it. Of these the largest proportion is from the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU), 21 percent, followed by the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA), 11 percent, the National Union of Textile workers (NUTW), eight percent and the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU), six percent.

Nine percent of the known detentions are from the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA). No detentions from the United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA) and the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) have been reported.

"Meanwhile there have been reports of other strikes and stoppages at various unionised factories," the report said.

"Apart from the stoppages that have occurred at over 100 retail outlets in the Transvaal and parts of the Orange Free State, unions have reported eight stoppages at pharmaceutical and chemical plants on the reef."

Two of the affected plants are organized by the COSATU-affiliated Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU) and six by the CUSA-affiliated SA Chemical Workers Union (SACWU).

Umtata: Police Ban Joint Funeral in Durban

MB280607 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] In Durban the joint funeral of five men who have died since the state of emergency has been banned. Four were shot by police in Chesterville a week ago, but the Bureau for Information has made no comment on how the fifth died. They were to be buried in Chesterville this morning, but according to police bans they must be buried singly during the week and the ceremonies may not last longer than 4 hours. The numbers attending have also been limited to 200.

Bomb Blasts Hit Queenstown, Westville Areas

Boy Injured in Queenstown

MB281205 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1204 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Queenstown, June 28, SAPA — A young boy was injured when a bomb exploded in a busy shopping centre in Queenstown at noon today. According to SAPA's correspondent the shopping

centre was packed with last minute shoppers when the bomb went off outside a chemist. A young boy, aged between nine and 11 years, was badly injured in the left leg and rushed to hospital. It is feared his leg may have to be amputated below the knee.

The blast blew out the windows of the chemist and a next-door furniture store and scattered shards of glass across the shopping centre. A number of cars in a large parking lot near the centre had their windows shattered and bodywork battered by the blast. A number of shoppers who were paying for the groceries at a nearby supermarket were badly shocked after they escaped injury in the blast. A young woman who was signwriting on a window next to the chemist suffered serious shock but escaped injury when the bomb went off.

Two Explosions Near Westville

MB300721 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0718 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 30 SAPA — Two explosions rocked a highway at Westville, Durban, early today, the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria. The explosions occurred on the r268 highway, the bureau said in a statement. Water pipes were damaged. There were no injuries. The type of explosives used were still being investigated by the police, the statement added without elaborating.

Westville Water Cut Off

MB300811 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0748 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Durban, June 30 SAPA — Two explosions ruptured the main water pipeline at Westville today, cutting off supplies to the area and adjoining Pinetown. The blasts, one at about 3:15am and the other 20 minutes later, awakened hundreds of people in the Westville area. Minutes after the police had arrived to investigate the first explosion on the main water pipeline from Westville to Durban, the second went off. The two blasts ruptured two of pipelines in Dunburton Road, Westville. No one was injured.

For about two hours residents of Westville and Pinetown were without water as workmen repaired the damaged pipes which carry water from the Durban heights reservoir to Pinetown.

Crossroads Refugees Moved to Khayelitsha

MB271457 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1413 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 27, SAPA — Hundreds of Crossroads refugees have moved to the Khayelitsha emergency camp and St John Ambulance is preparing to shelter 500 in the shell of the Zolani Centre in Nyanga. Most of the refugees were living at schools which were due to reopen for the third term on Tuesday [1 July]. Although the opening has been delayed for a fortnight, teachers will be using the premises next week.

About 5000 people living in schools and school halls were told to leave by the end of this week. Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, regional director of constitutional development and planning, said "between 200 and 500 people" arrived at Khayelitsha from churches and halls in black areas on Wednesday and yesterday. The board was assisting relief organisations to provide tents and essential supplies to the new arrivals.

St John Ambulance public relations officer Mrs Ann Botha said 100 refugees from St Mary's school had moved into the Zolani Centre and between 300 and 400 from Siviwe School were due to move in tomorrow. Most of the centre was burnt down in fighting earlier this month leaving only a hall and two small rooms in which St John would attempt to shelter 500 people, Mrs Botha said.

A Western Cape Development Board spokesman said about 3200 people were living in tents at Khayelitsha. The board was negotiating with refugees who wanted to acquire permanent sites in the township.

Press Reviews Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Sowetan on State of Emergency

The page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 26 June says "No comment..." and goes on to say: "The facts speak for themselves." The paper notes that since the 12 June clampdown "at least 1,800 people are believed to have been detained" and "the average death toll has grown." "Seven blasts have rocked the country" killing 3 people and injuring 86. "A total of 118 organisations have been gagged in the Western Cape," "three journalists have been ordered to leave South Africa; and two security Bills which amount to a virtually permanent state of emergency were hurriedly passed by the President's Council."

Clerics Fight Apartheid

"It has been a long and turbulent road from Trevor Huddleston to Desmond Tutu: An era of the clerics who hold aloft banners against apartheid; who have been loved and scorned," says Themba Molefe in the "Focus" column on the same page. Three decades have passed since Father Trevor Huddleston, who had lived for many years as provincial superior of the Anglican Community of the Resurrection, left South Africa. "The 'turbulent priest of the 1950s' earned himself another title, of being 'the most contentious figure' in South Africa." "Now, 30 years later, many men of the cloth across the colour line have taken the challenge against apartheid," including Bishop Tutu, Beyers Naude, Father Buti Tlhagale, Reverend Frank Chikane, Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa, Simeon Nkoane, and Nico Smith.

Citizen on Businessmen's Meeting With Tambo

Commenting on the meeting between Oliver Tambo and Barclays Bank Managing Director Chris Ball and Premier Group Chairman Tony Bloom in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 26 June notes that the meeting took place on the day limpet mines went off in front of a fast food restaurant and hotel in central Johannesburg and an explosive

device damaged a Soweto stadium. "By having talks with the ANC while limpet mines, landmines and other explosives go off," Bloom and Ball are "acting without concern for the victims or potential victims of the terrorists. We expect better of our business leaders, whatever their political convictions, and we certainly expect better of businessmen who had giant public companies. What they are doing is a Blooming shame."

Star on Press Restrictions

A page 12 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 26 June says that the "Government is determined to ensure that the public gets only that information which the Government wants it to have. It sees control of news and suppression of some political views as a key to restoring order. And it is proposing to achieve its ends, in part, by the patent intimidation of the Press." "A Cabinet-level warning was conveyed that the State proposes to use its emergency powers to remove from circulation any newspapers that it finds offensive." However, the warning was "also notable for vagueness. No hint was offered of where Government objections lay." Some newspapers have been "threatened with closure; and they have been told that they are now at the mercy of the Minister of Law and Order and his minions. Readers may conclude that their right to know has been so savagely eroded as to make it almost non-existent."

Star on Reform

"No longer fully accountable — that is the Government today," says another editorial on the same page. Reform measures such as the opening of central business districts, the abolition of influx control, the extension of freehold rights to blacks in urban areas, the plan for an all-race National Council, and the restoration of South African citizenship "may not have fully met the hopes of those wanting rapid change, but they could have helped sustain a climate of optimism... were it not for unrest and the way it has been countered." "Violence has triumphed over reform" and "without the goodwill and co-operation of all groups, the Government can accomplish very little."

No Free Press

"The warning issued to newspapers yesterday by Deputy Minister Louis Nel has made explicit an unpalatable truth: from June 12, 1986, and for the duration of the state of emergency, Press freedom in SA has ceased to exist," says a page 5 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 26 June. "The question whether SA has crossed the line into totalitarianism depends now on the duration of the state of emergency." Newspapers must obey regulations which "are so wide as to be absurd" and "the courts offer no recourse." If the emergency lasts beyond a certain time, readers, will "lose the tradition of a free Press and the hope of democratic society. Many will decide at that moment, if it comes, that SA has descended into the darkness. They will surely look back, then, and see June 12 as the day it happened."

Repercussions of Educational Deficiencies

"In every aspect of life and living in South Africa — political, economic and social — we are now paying heavily for the deficiencies in the educational policy that is part of the Verwoerdian heritage," says a second editorial on the same page. "Black children are leaving schools under-educated and ill-equipped to play their part in the expanded industrial society which South Africa must be by the turn of the century if job

creation is to make a dent in this country's fearsome unemployment problem." The private sector should "contribute to make good the defects that result from ideological myopia."

Prospects for Debt Repayment

Economic editor Gerald Prosalendis says in a column on the same page: "With every turn of the screw, both politically and economically, the chances increase that SA may throw down the gauntlet to its foreign creditors." If "pushed too far, SA may refuse to pay part or all of its commitments." When the debt rescheduling agreement comes up for review in June 1987, it is expected foreign banks will be "angling for maximum political leverage and an accelerated repayment of debt by SA," which would make them "reluctant to become party to attempt to bar exports from SA to world markets. The less SA exports, the less chance, to put it crudely, they have of being paid." South Africa could "refuse to pay interest on loans, forcing creditor banks to take a huge knock to profitability" or could "refuse to pay any money at all and batten down the hatches against the retaliation that followed." However, "SA authorities appear to be working on repaying all foreign debt by 1994." But, "at this level of debt the pressure exerted by foreign banks will be reduced substantially and the country could then perhaps hope to become again an attractive proposition to bankers — whose bread and butter business, after all, is dealing in credit."

Cape Times on Tricameral System

"The way the President's Council has been used to bludgeon through the two new security bills should surprise nobody, least of all the two Parliamentary chambers whose wishes were so patently rejected," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 24 June says in an editorial on page 10. The constitution "has been framed to entrench Nationalist rule, alone if necessary," and under the tricameral system "what the National Party wants becomes law and anybody else can like it or lump it." "It is strange" Allan Hendrickse has objected to the constitution for being used exactly as it was designed to. Hendrickse said the President's Council's action has "robbed the Houses of Representatives and Delegates of their earlier credibility in opposing the measures, and that it places a question-mark over the morality of the tricameral system. Those objections have existed from the start. The only surprise is that some people have taken so long to realize it."

Cape Times on Joint Debates

"Joint debates between members of all three houses of Parliament will be an improvement on the present system," the *Cape Times* says in a second editorial on page 10. There is already "racially joint debate" in the President's Council and various standing committees and "the earth has not fallen in, even on Conservative Party members who take part in them. Nor will the earth fall in if all South Africans have an equal vote." If joint debates were implemented, the constitutional provision that members of the three houses may not vote together would have to be amended. There is also the question of "how much longer can our complex society be controlled by a Parliament which normally sits only in the first half of the year? The delay in the government's accountability to Parliament during the second six months is far too long, a democratic weakness which could be solved by permanently convening at least two sessions a year, one in each half."

Cape Times on 'Deadlock'

Noting that U.S. President Reagan and British Prime Minister Thatcher are considering sending special envoys to South Africa in a "last-minute effort to get a dialogue going between the Nationalist government and the African National Congress," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 25 June says in an editorial on page 8: "Pretoria has not the slightest intention of getting involved in negotiations with the ANC in present circumstances. Pretoria believes it can smash the ANC and it is determined to do so. The outlook is one of conflict, economic stagnation, huge unemployment and increasing isolation." While the National Party "is determined to retain a monopoly of effective political power," "the ANC is determined to maintain a policy of armed struggle until there are negotiations, or until they have gained power. There is a deadlock which neither Mrs Thatcher or Mr Reagan will break easily if at all."

'Censorship by Inertia'

A second editorial on the same page notes that the police commissioner, General Johan Coetzee, issued an order requiring all reports on security force actions to be cleared by him or any person he authorized to do so. However, "since General Coetzee's order was issued nine days ago, this newspaper has not been able to publish one single independent report of the actions, or alleged actions, of any of these forces. Not because General Coetzee's censors will not authorize publication, or partial publication, but because General Coetzee's censors will not take a decision." "First we had censorship by confusion as police and the Bureau for Information could not agree on who the censor was. Now we have censorship by inertia, in spite of being told that incidents which involve the police 'line function' will be cleared by police officials at the Bureau. Nothing is being cleared, or even refused, because nothing is being done. So far the public has not been allowed one single peek into independent reporting of the actions of any of our security forces in the Western Cape. All they have are the bland daily statements from the ministry of truth in Pretoria."

Constitution 'Subversive'

In his "Politics Midweek" column on the same page, Michael Acott writes: "from the times of the first elections for the tricameral Parliament in September 1984, this country has not known peace. We have had a rash of strikes by workers with political, not labour-related demands. We have had demonstrations and protest, to put it mildly. We have had shop boycotts. The campaign for sanctions and disinvestment aimed specifically at the provisions of that constitution, is gathering apace. Feelings of hostility between people and groups were engendered at those first elections, when coloured and Indian people showed forceful opposition to the new system and those elected entered Parliament backed by sometimes derisively small polls. And now those coloured and Indian MPs in Parliament are having feelings of hostility aggravated as they find how powerless they are to stop measures like the 'mini emergency' security bills." In fact, the constitution which has caused all this to happen might very well be considered a "subversive document."

Die Transvaler on UK-ANC Talks

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 25 June says in an editorial on page 16 that it wishes the British Government success in its negotiations with the ANC, especially in its attempt to

convince that organization that a solution to the South African problem lies in negotiation and discussion. "This is precisely the standpoint taken by the South African Government that the ANC is welcome to participate in negotiations in South Africa if it renounces violence." The ANC is really not prepared to do this mainly because peaceful solutions to African problems are not part of the agenda the communists have for the continent, and because the ties between the ANC and Moscow force that organization to be responsible to communism. "The sad thing about the decision by the British Government to negotiate with Oliver Tambo is that it will be interpreted as a sign of a crack, under pressure, in the armor of the Iron Lady who up to now has refused to have any dealings with the ANC."

Vaderland on Churches' Role

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 25 June says in an editorial on page 12 that "in these times the church has a difficult task in South Africa." It cannot withdraw from the political turbulence. The danger is that individual churches can identify themselves too closely with specific factions. The church does not stand aloof from the community it serves. Afrikaans churches have in the past identified themselves with a specific ideology to the detriment of their credibility. Today churches whose memberships are overwhelmingly black try to influence the political struggle of one group. "If a church allows itself to be used as a front for any interest group, it forfeits its right to play a role in reconciliation which is needed above all else in the country."

Beeld on Terrorism

Johannesburg *Beeld* says in an editorial on page 16 that "this week the ANC has ambiguously answered requests to cease violence in the form of two limpet mine explosions in Johannesburg's city center on the day its representative was holding talks with the British Government." If there are doubts about the devilish intentions this organization has toward South Africa, then these incidents in which innocent people have been injured have hopefully dispelled them. For those responsible for these acts of terror there is no place in South Africa which is trying to dismantle apartheid. The results of reform are ironically emphasized by deeds of terror. Terrorists are afraid that democracy will succeed. "What is at stake is not only the lives and property of innocent people but civilized norms and values."

Beeld on Reform, Healey

In another editorial on page 16, *Beeld* says "political reform inevitably causes temporary unrest and stability." Therefore few governments have the courage to carry out reform and when they do tackle it they frequently break all ties with the outside world for long periods and struggle through a period of turbulence and urgency. However, South Africa is expected to carry out reform under the focus of international opinion while everyone gives advice and flings reproaches. All this causes irrationality from the left to the far right. Therefore, one wonders whether it was advisable to allow British Labor Party leader Denis Healey into the country. He has been invited keep to the political climate in South Africa overheated. People like him accept invitations to come to South Africa to bolster their waning political standing. "We can do without people such as he."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda, ANC Condemn EEC Sanctions Decision

AB281125 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, June 28 (AFP) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and the African National Congress (ANC) headquarters were strongly critical Saturday [28 June] of a European Economic Community decision to delay imposing sanctions on South Africa. President Kaunda — who has threatened to quit the Commonwealth unless Britain stops stalling on sanctions — called the EEC decision "incredibly outrageous", in an interview Friday night with the BBC. He accused Britain and West Germany of "bullying" other Western European governments on sanctions because they had profitable investments in South Africa.

"There is no more time to deal with the likes of Britain and West Germany because they are for apartheid," Mr. Kaunda said. He said despite British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's opposition, the Commonwealth would stand firm on sanctions at its scheduled August meeting in London.

ANC information officer Tom Sebina said: "We think it's a waste of time for the EEC to give apartheid-ruled South Africa three months (grace) before any action is taken. All that amounts to is that apartheid will still feel it has European backing." Mr. Sebina also hit out at Britain and West Germany for being "consistently and unacceptably out of step with the rest of the world" on South Africa. We would have thought Western Europe would have taken a leaf from the (Commonwealth) Eminent Persons Group report which implicitly calls for sanctions against South Africa," he said.

"Judging by the way Mrs. Thatcher influenced the decision taken by the EEC we are convinced the British Government will continue with its strong opposition to sanctions," said Mr. Sebina. Mr. Sebina described as "ridiculous and useless" the planned visit to South Africa by British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Sir Geoffrey, incoming president of the EEC council of Ministers, is to present EEC views to Pretoria and assess its willingness to legalise the ANC and free its jailed leader Nelson Mandela.

In London observers called Sir Geoffrey's task an "impossible mission." They said leading anti-apartheid figures like the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Desmond Tutu and Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches had already closed the door on a meeting with Sir Geoffrey and the South African Government was treating the mission coolly.

Britain's shadow foreign secretary Denis Healey who recently returned from a factfinding visit to South Africa said: "all the South African black leaders will refuse to talk to Sir Geoffrey, because disgust at the British prime minister's behaviour is now total."

Kaunda: Race Propels UK Policy

*AB290733 Paris AFP in English 0726 GMT
29 Jun 86*

[Text] Lusaka, June 29 (AFP) — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said here Saturday he was strongly convinced the British stand over South Africa was more racial than a concern about protecting investments. "I can't believe it's the question of losing investments that's worrying them. There's more to it, and I hope and fear that the thing I am looking at is not colour," he told Labour's shadow foreign secretary Denis Healey at State House.

The governments in Britain, France, America and West Germany were refusing to analyse the situation correctly, Mr. Kaunda said. The decision by the latest European Community summit to give the Pretoria regime more time before taking any action was a trick being played on Commonwealth States, he said.

"It's a trick because Commonwealth heads of state are meeting in August, and all this time the EEC was saying it was waiting for the EPG (Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group) report. Now the report is out and it can't act and is now waiting for the August meeting," Mr. Kaunda said. He added: "We're playing round in circles, (but) we have seen through Thatcher and we won't allow that to happen."

If Britain was unhappy with Zambia's [words indistinct] South Africa, it could withdraw its aid from Zambia. "We'll be poorer materially but remain richer in principles," Mr. Kaunda said.

Denis Healey Appeals to Kaunda on Commonwealth

*MB300626 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Jun 86*

[Text] Britain's Shadow Foreign Minister Denis Healey has appealed to President Kaunda not to withdraw from the Commonwealth if he is disgusted with the British Government's refusal to apply economic sanctions against Pretoria. President Kaunda, during talks with Mr Healey at State House last night, said he was still contemplating leaving the Commonwealth if the Thatcher administration adheres to its opposition of full-scale economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Healey, who was speaking on television Sunday in an interview, said if Dr Kaunda was disgusted with the British Government's stubborn stand over the issue, he should punish them and not the Commonwealth. Mr Healey warned that the Commonwealth's ability to bring about changes in South Africa as well as solve other international issues would be weakened if President Kaunda called it quits. However, he expressed the hope that President Kaunda would seriously consider the plea made by other members of the Commonwealth before he makes the final decision. Mr Healey said carefully applied pressure might just be the right prescription. He said past experiences have proved that pressure plays a great role in showing support over political issues.

Healey, Kaunda Discuss Sanctions

*MB290739 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 29 Jun 86*

[Text] President Kaunda has said although Zambia does not want to look at American and British resistance to impose sanctions against South Africa in racial terms, it is forced to do so. Speaking when he met British shadow foreign minister Dennis Healey, the president said the tactics being used by Britain and America in refusing to impose sanctions show clearly that they are racially motivated.

The president said Britain's and America's refusal to impose sanctions against South Africa shows that there is more to the issue than (?business). He said if investment alone was the real issue, it would have been in the interests of both Britain and America to help in bringing about a majority government which would ensure the safety of their investments.

British Shadow Foreign Minister Dennis Healey has said South African businessmen have agreed that they fear their investments will go up in flames. Speaking at State House before he held talks with President Kaunda, Mr Healey said most South African businessmen agreed with President Kaunda's [word indistinct] of the situation in the country. He said most businessmen in South Africa agreed that only economic sanctions can prevent a bloodbath there.

On Britain's position on sanctions against South Africa, Mr Healey said it is very hard to change Mrs Thatcher's mind on South African issues.

ZIMBABWE**Kadungure Denies RSA Charges on ANC Crossing**

*MB280600 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0540 GMT 28 Jun 86*

[Text] Harare, June 27, SAPA — Zimbabwe has categorically denied South African allegations that three ANC guerrillas recently crossed from South Africa into Zimbabwe territory. In a statement read on tonight's television news bulletin the minister of state (defence), Mr Ernest Kadungure, said the three reportedly crossed over the border from South Africa on June 10.

He told the nation in a tense and brief special newscast that there was regular contact with South African security forces around the border town of Messina and the Beitbridge area on the Zimbabwean side of the border. But the incident was not reported to Zimbabwe, which first heard of it on the BBC 16 days after it happened.

How do the South Africans know that the three who reportedly crossed the border were members of the African National Congress, he asked? South Africa should have arrested the persons while they are still on their territory if there is any truth in the allegation. "Would there be any particular reasons why South Africa did not notify Zimbabwe on the border crossing promptly if they could not apprehend them on their territory?"